The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4628. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Bill Creating the Grade of General Signed by the President.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant Nominated to the Place.

Vice-Admiral Farragut Nominated Admiral.

Report on the Revision of the Neutrality Laws.

A Senator and Two Representatives from Tennessee Sworn In.

The Delegation to Receive Pay from March 4, 1865.

Conference Ordered on the Army and Tariff Bills.

The Isthmus of Darien to be Surveyed for a Ship Canal.

Recovery of Property Confiscated by the Late Rebel Authorities.

Report of the Committe of Investigation on the Memphis Riots.

Enlargement of the Powers of the United States Courts.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25.

REPORT ON THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate all the matters connected with the Memphis riots and massacres was made to the House to-night. It is signed by Representatives WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania—the other member, Mr. SHANKLIN, of Kentucky, dissenting.

They say the outbreak of the disturbance resulted from a collision between some policemen and discharged colored soldiers, which was seized upon as a pretext for an organized massacre of the colored people of Memphis, regardless of age, sex or condition, inspired by the teachings of the Press, and led on by the sworn officers of the law, comprising the City Government and others.

The whole evidence discloses the killing of men, women and children, the innocent, unarmed and defenceless, pleading for their lives and crying for mercy, the wounding, beating and maltreating of a still greater number, burning, pillaging and robbing, the consuming of dead bodies in the flames; the burning of dwellinge; the attempts to burn up whole families in their houses, and the brutal and revolting ravishing of defenceless and terror-stricken women. The report gives a circumstantial account of the commencement of the difficulties, the renewal of the disturbances, the shooting of negroes, brutal murders, what the riot was, the cowardice of the mob; the burning of Lincoln Chapel, and other features of the mob; and recapitulates the number of colored people killed at 46, whites 2, wounded 75, rapes on colored women 5, maltreated 10, robberies 100, houses and cabins burned 91, churches 4, schoolhouses 12. Value of property destroyed, $130,981.

The Committee say, in their several conclusions, that from the testimony taken, from personal observation and what they could learn in regard to the feeling in Memphis, and indeed through that entire section of the country, they are of the opinion that there is little loyalty to the Government and flag. The state of things in Memphis is very much now as it was before the breaking out of the Rebellion. Many of the same newspapers published then are published now, and by many of the same men who, during the war, were in the Rebel armies fighting for the overthow of the Government. Professing to accept the situation, they seem inspired with as deadly a hatred against the Government as ever, and are guilty of the same incitation to violence, persecution and oppression toward the men holding opinions obnoxious to theirs, that they were toward the men who were well-disposed toward the Union men in 1861.

The Committee say deliberately that in their judgment there will be no safety to loyal men either white or black, should the troops be withdrawn, and no military protection afforded. They believe that the riots and massacre of Memphis are only a specimen of what would take place throughout the entire South should the Government fail to afford adequate military protection. Indeed, the Committee believe the sentiment of the South which they observed is not a sentiment of full acquiescence in the results of the war, but that there is among them a lingering hope that their favorite doctrine of secession may yet be vindicated. They believe in the principle and doctrine of secession the same as ever. Though they have been beaten by arms, they assert, and maintain that the principle is the same, and hope for its vindication hereafter in some way. In view of the fact that the state of public sentiment is such in Memphis that it is conceded that no punishment whatever can be meted out to the perpetrators of these outrages by the civil authorities, and in view of the further fact, that the city authorities repudiate any liability for the property of both the Government and individuals destroyed by the mob.

The Committee believe it to be the duty of the Government to arrest, try and punish the offenders by military authority, and also, by the same authority, levy a tax upon the citizens of Memphis sufficient to cover the losses of all property destroyed.

THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

The rumor that Mr. ARNOLE, the Sixth Auditor of Treasury, intends resigning, propably grew out of the fact that he will be absent from Washington some weeks this summer to complete the preparation of his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which will be published in the Fall.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

It is expected that printed copies of the compiled Internal Revenue Laws, containing the modifications of the recent legislation, will be ready for distribution next Monday.

NATIONAL BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The First National Bank of Wellington, N. C., was organized yesterday with a capital of $100,000. This is the fourth national bank organised in North Carolina. The application was placed on file ten months ago.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has requested lockmakers throughout the country to present samples of brass padlocks on or before August 10, 1866, for use in distilleries and elsewhere, in compliance with the thirty-fourth section of the new Internal Revenue law, which requires that the locks used by importers be placed under seal, and it is desirable that the samples presented should have some arrangement by which a proper of metalic seal can be fastened over the key-hole by the act of locking, so that a key or pick cannot be introduced without cancelling the seal or indicating that the lock has been tampered with.

THOMAS HARLAND, confirmed as Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

A schedule of articles exempt from the Internal Revenue tax from and after July 13, 1866, the date of the passage of the new law, is being prepared and will soon be published.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.

N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was to-day quietly presented with two valuable pieces of silver plate, procured by subscription among the members, to testify their appreciation of his character as a public officer and a courteous gentleman.

THE STORM.

The storm to-night was of long continuance, accompanied by thunder, sheet-lightning and heavy rain. Between 9 and 10 o'clock it was varied by hail.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT AND VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The nomination of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to be General of the army of the United States, and Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT to be Admiral of the navy, were taken up by the Senate, and without the usual formality of a reference unanimously confirmed.

CONFIRMED.

A. W. RANDALL was this afternoon confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster-General, and JOSEPH WILSON as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:

To be Collectors of Customs—George B. Wellman, at Beaufort, S. C.; T. J. Mead, at Natches, Miss.; Richard L. Robertson, at Santiago, Texas. Also, William T. Williams, Appraiser of Merchanise at Savannah, Ga.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—William C. S. Smith, Fifth District, and Frank Saule, ot San Francisco, First District of California.

To be Assessor—Louis C. Gunn, First District, California.

To be Deputy Postmasters—Stillman E. Dana, Portage City, Wis.; Charles Smith, Delevan, Wis.; Jacob Jussen, Watertown, Wis.; O. S. Phelps, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Aaron Melick, Eddyville, Iowa; Benedict Husell, Fort Madison, Wis.; Jacob F. Lamaster, Mount Holley, N. J.; Levi P. Rose, Yonkers, N. Y.; C. C. Haskins, Sioux, Iowa; John M. Yernshan, Marion, Iowa; John Mahen, Muscatine, Iowa; Jas. Gibson, Fairboult, Minn.; Daniel Basset, Minneopolis, Minn.; Michael Frank, Kenosha, Wis.; Samuel Hartley, Baraboo, Wis.; Frank Huggins, Columbus, Wis.; Ira Grdfrey, Lima, N. Y.; George W. Rogers, West Meriden, Conn.; David A. Cook, Mendota, Ill. also Albert G. Edwards, to be Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis; John Knowlton, to be Naval Officer, at Portsmouth, N. H.; L. V. B. Martin, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama; James E. Stewart, for the Southern District of Mississippi; J. Mills, Marshall for the Eastern District of Arkansas; W. B. Mitchell, Receiver of Public Money at St. Cloud, Minn.; Henry C. Wait, Register of Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.; A. H. Bullis, Register at Winnebago City, Minn.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

The President has signed the bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. This is in the nature of a general law.

THE NEW GRADES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The President has also signed the bill reviving the grade of General in the army of the United States, and this afternoon nominated to the Senate Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for that office, and Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT to be Admiral in the navy, under a recent law.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have prepared and will report a bill amending our Neutrality Laws, striking out some of the more stringent features, and making them conform in some particulars to the English statute on that subject.

THE TAX ON GOLD WATCHES.

A statement having been extenstvely published going to show that for the year 1864, the return of gold watches, subject to excise tax, had been ridiculously small, which statement was leading to very unfavorable comment and comparison, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Savannah, Ga., addressed a letter to Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, asking for information which would enable him to authoritatively contradict the statement which was being extensively circulated at the South. In response Commissioner ROLLINS has transmitted the following letter, with the accompanying table of interesting statistics:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1866.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., calling my attention to an inclosed newspaper article purporting to give the collections returned on gold watches from certain States, I have to say that the tax on watches is included in the annual list, and was first imposed in May, 1865, under the act of June 30, 1864. By the regulations of this office Assistant Assessors are required to complete their annual lists and forward them to the Assessor on or before the 30th day of May, and the Assessor is required to deliver a complete list to the Collector of his district, on or before the 30th day of June in each year.

The first tax on watches was not, therefore, properly due before the 30th of June, 1865, when the lists were placed in the hands of Collectors. A few payments were, however, anticipated during the month, and appear in the statistical tables of the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, but they constitute so small a part of the entire collections on the May annual list that no legitimate conclusions can be deduced from them. The balance of the collections on this list will be found in the next annual report. Full returns for the fiscal year just closed have not yet been received from all the States. It is impossible, therefore, at present to give the total collections made on the first assessment of gold watches. The following table, however, shows the returns up to March 31, 1866, and embraces nearly the whole amount. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

A. N. WILSON, Esq., Collector First District,
Georgia, Savannah.

TABLE showing the Collections returned on Gold Watches, and the number of Watches which the tax was paid in the United States, from June, 1865, to March 1866, inclusive:

States and Territories.	Collections at $1 per Watch.	Collections at $2 per Watch.	Total Collect's.	No. of Watches Returned.
Alabama	$37	$34	$71	54
California	9,204	2,890	12,094	10,649
Colorado	159	132	291	225
Connecticut	10,243	2,106	12,349	11,296
Delaware	1,848	550	3,398	2,123
District of Columbia	3,197	1,370	4,567	3,882
Georgia	809	272	1,081	945
Idaho	20	30	50	35
Illinois	12,622	5,518	18,140	15,381
Indiana	6,381	2,494	8,875	7,628
Iowa	3,698	628	4,326	4,012
Kansas	447	336	783	615
Kentucky	7,660	2,618	10,278	8,969
Louisiana	2,073	1,262	3,335	2,734
Maine	5,670	780	6,450	6,060
Maryland	12,445	3,360	15,795	14,120
Massachusetts	40,775	9,286	50,061	45,418
Michigan	6,244	1,828	8,072	7,158
Minnesota	1,212	310	1,522	1,387
Missouri	5,358	2,518	7,876	6,617
Montana	21	18	39	30
Nebraska	190	106	296	243
Nevada	413	358	771	592
New-Hampshire	4,835	598	5,433	5,134
New-Jersey	19,324	4,706	24,030	21,677
New-Mexico	59	174	233	146
New-York	92,531	29,674	125,205	107,368
North Carolina	334	126	460	397
Ohio	21,031	6,310	27,341	24,186
Oregon	794	316	1,110	952
Pennsylvania	33,379	10,390	43,769	38,574
Rhode Island	5,405	1,010	6,415	5,910
Tennessee	1,704	1,302	3,006	2,355
Texas	49	32	81	65
Utah	28	14	42	35
Vermont	3,209	346	3,555	3,382
Virginia	2,822	812	3,634	3,226
Washington	138	68	206	172
West Virginia	1,063	462	1,525	1,294
Wisconsin	4,938	1,188	6,126	5,532
	322,369	96,322	418,691	370,530

NOTE.—The names of the States and Territories only, from which returns have been received, are included in this table.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

The Senate to-day admitted Mr. FOWLER as a Senator from Tennessee. Up to 1 o'clock no report had been made on the credentials of Judge PATTERSON, the President's son-in-law. The acting Private Secretary of the President, Col. COOPER, took his seat in the House, this morning, as a member from that State.

REJOICINGS OVER THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE

The salute of one hundred guns fired here last evening, in honor of the restoration of Tennessee and the admission of her Representatives in Congress, was at the instance of the friends of the Administration.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, July 25.

THE PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution accepting with thanks the portrait of the late President LINCOLN by Signor SALVATOR, of Venice.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Mr. POMEROY presented the credentials of Mr. ELY ROSS, Senator appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JAMES H. LANE. The oath of office was administered to Mr. ROSS, and he took his seat as Senator.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Senate for the expenses paid out of the Contingent Fund for the year ending Dec. 3, 1865.

Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

THE SENATOR ELECT FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the credentials of JOSEPH S. FOWLER, Senator elect from Tennessee for six years from the 4th of March, 1865.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for the last year—17,000 for the Senate and 3,000 for the Department of Agriculture. Passed.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 25th, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to strike out the 25th, and insert the 27th, and to strike out the words at 12 o'clock meridian.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the 27th, and insert the 30th.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. POLLARD if he intended to abandon the Bankrupt bill for this session. If not, the Senate could not adjourn before Monday.

Mr. POLAND said he regarded the vote of the other day as decisive of the fate of the Bankrupt bill for this session.

Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his amendment to strike out the words at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. WADE hoped that Congress would not adjourn without admitting Nebraska and Colorado. His own opinion was that Congress ought not to adjourn at all, and that was the opinion of the majority in the Senate two months ago. There was an apprehension throughout the country that something would take place detrimental to the interests of the country if Congress adjourned. It would be different if all the Departments of the Government were harmonious; but it was evident that when Congress adjourned the Government would pass into hands hostile to the best interests of the country.

The question being taken upon Mr. SUMNER's motion to substitute the 30th for the 27th, it was disagreed to—yeas 15, nays 25—as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—26.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDougal, Nye, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—15.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend his motion by fixing the day of adjournment at Saturday, the 28th, at noon.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was passed—yeas 29, nays 13.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Creswell, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson—13.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill in relation to *habeas corpus*, and said he did not wish immediate consideration.

INCREASE OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. BUCKALEW submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for increasing the bounties of soldiers of the late war who volunteered in 1861 and 1862. Objection was made and the resolution goes over.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE asked to call up the bill for the admission of Nebraska.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Pending discussion on this motion, the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business, which was the Civil Appropriation Bill, was taken up.

RELIEF FOR THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

The House offered an amendment appropriating a sufficient sum of money to pay to the First Michigan Cavalry, mustered out of the service in Utah, the cost of transportation home, paid at the time by the men themselves.

Mr. CONNESS said that the case mentioned by Mr. HOWARD was not the only one of the kind that called for relief. Several California regiments had been mustered out far from home, and had to return at their own expense. He hoped they would all be embraced in one bill.

Mr. STEWART said he knew of several cases equally deserving with that of the First Michigan. He hoped Mr. HOWARD's amendment would be so amended as to include all the regiments mustered out where they did not reside.

Mr. NESMITH said the Michigan case was the only one submitted to the Military Committee. The appropriation he said was limited to $3 25 to each man.

Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. HOWARD and the amendment was adopted by yeas 22, nays 16.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 or so much as is necessary for the extension of what is known as Winder's Building for the use of the War Department.

Mr. WILSON subsequently, at the request of Mr. SHERMAN, withdrew his amendment.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment appropriating $40,000 to provide for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under the direction of the War Department, for the construction of a ship canal, in accordance with the report of the Superintendent of the Observatery. Agreed to

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment appropriating $15,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect statistical information about the mineral resources of the Pacific States and Territories. Agreed to.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. WADE, from the special Committee on the subject, reported as an amendment to the bill a proposition increasing the salaries of clerks and employes of the Senate, but subsequently withdrew it with the understanding that it should be placed on the Deficiency Bill.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committe on the District of Columbia, offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 for the home for destitute colored women and children.

RELIEF.

Mr. NYE, from the Naval Committee, reported an amendment to pay DONAHUE, RYAN & ZICOR, contractors for the iron-clad *Camanche*, $180,000 to make good their losses by the sinking of the ship *Aguilla* in San Francisco harbor.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the above as not in order, being a private claim, he said, which could not be attached to an Appropriation Bill.

Mr. NYE said it grew out of an existing claim, and was therefore in order.

Mr. CLARK, in the chair, sustained the point taken by Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. NYE appealed from the decision of the chair, and after debate the amendment was withdrawn.

SALARIES.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment appropriating $42,000 for salaries, &c., for the Surveyor's office for the District of Nevada and Montana.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

Mr. CRESWELL offered an amendment to pay to TOWNSEND GLOVER $10,000 for his collection of entomological specimens in the Agricultural Department. Disagreed to.

CONSULAR.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment extending to the Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt, certain consular powers now enjoyed by the Consul-Generals in China, Japan and elsewhere. Agreed to.

LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment appropriating $6,000 for a lighthouse at Grand Portage, Michigan.

Pending discussion on the above, Mr. GRIMES moved that the Senate at 4:30 o'clock take a recess until 7:30 o'clock, and it was so ordered.

THE ARMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Army Bill from the House was taken up.

The Senate agreed to a Committee of Conference called for by the House.

THE TARIFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Tariff Bill, and agreed to the Committee of Conference called for by the House. Messrs. FESSENDEN, HOWARD and HENDERSON were appointed said Committee.

The Senate at 4:15 P. M. went into Executive session, and soon after took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

WEIGHERS.

Mr. MORGAN reported from the Committee on Cmomerce that the bill recently passed by the House to provide for and regulate the weighing of exports, which was passed without amendment, and goes to the President.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill was resumed.

Several appropriations for the District of Columbia were adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment authorizing and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at auction such presses, machinery and printing apparatus as, from the reduction of the volume of business, may cease to be required by the Department. It was adopted.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. WADE offered as an amendment a proposition increasing and fixing the salaries of the officers, clerks and messengers of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON asked how much this would increase the usual appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. WADE said he did not know; he had not summed it up. It increased the salaries about 25 per cent. If Senators could increase their own salaries they ought not to hesitate to increase those of their employes 25 per cent. The increase was not unreasonable.

Mr. SUMNER said that there was an important omission from Mr. WADE's amendment. The per diems Clerk of the Committee had been neglected. He did not see why the increase should be confined to the permanent clerks. If it was intended to protect the nine clerks of the Secretary the office had ought to be extended to the Committee's clerks. He moved to amend the proposition by making the salary of the Committee clerks $1,850 per annum, instead of, as at present, $6 per day during the session.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke against the amendment proposed by Mr. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was disagreed to, and the question recurred on Mr. WADE's amendment.

Mr. HENDERSON offered as a substitute for Mr. WADE's amendment a bill reported from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, increasing the salaries of both Houses of Congress.

A lengthy discussion took place on the relative merits of these two measures.

Mr. GRIMES favored the proposition of Mr. HENDERSON, because it put the purchasing for the Senate into the hands of a purchasing agent. The purchasing was now done by the Sergeant-at-Arms, without any authority of law; who had no such right; whose duty was to sit at the right of the Chair, as the Executive Officer of the Senate. He (GRIMES) had never seen the present Sergeant-at-Arms there; but that had been the post of his predecessors for twenty years.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied with warmth that this attack was unwarranted and unjustifiable. He knew the Sergeant-at-Arms as a faithful officer, as well qualified for his office as any man who had ever held it. He (TRUMBULL) would like to know what pet or favor Mr. GRIMES had whom he wished to have appointed the purchasing officer of the Senate.

Mr. GRIMES said that he meant no assault on the Sergeant-at-arms, what he had said was that the place for him during the session of the Senate, was at the right side of the President's chair and not in Pennsylvania-avenue or Wall-street, making purchases. He (GRIMES) had heard complaints from several Senators on this ground.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I have never heard any such complaints.

Mr. GRIMES—No, I suppose not. The sergeant-at-arms was brought here as the friend of the Senator of Illinois, (TRUMBULL,) and when Senators have complaints to make they would not be apt to go home to make them. I should not have referred to Mr. BROWN at all but from the efforts of the Senator from Illinois and his friends to confer upon him the exclusive power to make all the purehases for the Senate.

Mr. YATES said that he felt it his duty to say a few words to repel the imputations cast upon the character of the Sergeant-at-Aams by Mr. GRIMES. He had known that officer for twenty-five years, and knew him to be a man of spotless integrity in public and private life.

After further discussion lasting till 11 P. M., Mr. HENDERSON's proposition was defeated.

A vote was taken on Mr. WADE's proposition, and it was disagreed to by a vote of 19 yeas to 20 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cresswell, Howard, Howe, Lane, McDougal, Norton, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson—20.

So the amendment to increase the salaries of the officers of the Senate was defeated.

Mr. POLAND said he had an amendment to offer from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Is it the Bankrupt Bill? [Laughter.]

Mr. POLAND said it was a proposition to increase the salarias of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Court of Claims.

It was disagreed to.

Mr. RAMSAY renewed the amendment offered by him in the afternoon session, appropriating $6,000 for a lighthouse at Grand Portage, Michigan.

It was disagreed to.

The bill was then taken out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

The question was on concurring in the amendments adopted in Committee.

The amendment to increase the compensation of clerks in the State Department 20 per cent. was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 22.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

A separate vote was demanded on the amendment of Mr. RIDDDE, adopted yesterday, increasing the compensation of Senators, members and delegates to $5,000 per annum, mileage to remain at present.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a substitute, increasing compensation to $5,000, and reducing mileage to 20 cents, the increase of compensation to commence with the present Congress, the reduction of mileage to commence with the next Congress.

Mr. WILSON suggested that mileage be fixed at 10 cents per mile, except for Pacific coast members.

Mr. HENDERSON accepted Mr. WILSON's suggestion, and modified his amendment so as to make it as follows; Compensation $5,000, commencing with the present session; mileage 10 cents in Eastern States. 20 cents to Pacific members. Mileage charge to commence at with the next Congress.

Mr. HENDERSON's amendment, as above stated, was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 19.

The question then recurred on Mr. RIDDLE's amendment to increase the compensation to $5,000 per annum, the mileage to remain as at present—40 cents per mile.

The vote stood, yeas 18, nays 19. So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON then offered an amendment similar to that voted down as an amendment to Mr. RIDDLE's amendment; that the compensation shall be $5,000 per annum, and mileage 20 cents, commencing with the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by making the mileage charge take place after the 4th of next March. Disagreed to.

The amendment of Mr. HENDERSON was finally adopted—yeas 23, nays 13.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Cresswell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane, McDougal, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey. Riddle, Ross, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wilson. Yates—23.

Fays—Messrs. Chandler, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Howe, Morgan, Nesmith, Nye, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, and Willey—13.

So the compensation of senators and representatives and delegates was increased to $5,000, and milage reduced to 20 cents, commencing with the 39th Congress.

Mr. WADE renewed the amendment, defeated in Committee of the Whole, for the increase of salaries to Senate employes.

Mr. GRIMES offered a substitute for Mr. WADE's amendment, increasing the pay of Senate employes 20 per cent.

Mr. WADE—I hope that will not be adopted. We have just increased our own pay sixty per cent., and we ought not to stop short of what I ask for the clerks and officers of the Senate.

Mr. GRIMES' amendment to Mr. WADE's amendment was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 6.

The amendment of Mr. WADE, as amended, was then adopted.

The bill was then passed.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Chair appointed Messrs. EDMUNDS, WILLIAMS and BUCKALEW as the Committee on the part of the Senate on the subject of retrenchment.

At 1 o'clock this morning (26th) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to prevent officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The first section provides that the provision of section four of the act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy," approved July 16, 1862, requiring that no officer in the naval service shall be promoted to a higher grade upon the active list until he has been examined by a Board of Naval Surgeons and pronounced physically qualified to perform all the duties at sea, shall not be construed to apply to and exclude from the promotion to which he would otherwise be regularly entitled, any officer in whose case such Medical Board shall report that his physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, and that such wounds do not incapacitate him from other duties in the grade to which he shall be promoted.

NEW-LONDON AS A NAVAL STATION.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, presented resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature in favor of New-London as a naval station for iron-clads, which was laid on the table.

FARM SCHOOL FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to incorporate the National Farm School for orphans and dependent children of colored soldiers, and for other colored children, which was read a third time and passed.

SAFETY OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. HUBBARD offered a resolution enlarging the powers conferred upon the Committee on Public Expenditures by the House resolution of the 30th of April, so as to authorize such Committee to inquire into any and all public expenditures, receipts and keeping of public moneys by officers of the Government, which was adopted.

STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. ROLLINS, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution for the employment of an assistant stenographer to Committees, which was adopted.

SUSQUEHANNAH RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to ascertain the practicability of having steamboat navigation from the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, to Lake Ontario, in the State of New-York; which was passed. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made, by competent engineers, of the Susquehanna River from the Chesapeake Bay to the southern line of the State of New York; and also a survey from the said line to Lake Ontario with a view to ascertain the practicability of a communication by steamboats from the Chesapeake Bay to said lake, and to report accordingly; and also if any part of said route is deemed practicable then to cause to be made an estimate of the probable cost of the work, and report the same; and also examine and report whether the west branch of the Susquehanna River, or any part of it, can be made practicable for steamboat navigation.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

Mr. EDMUND COOPER, one of the members elect from the State of Tennessee, appeared and qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

THE AWARDS.

The bill to distribute the rewards among the captors of the assassins of President LINCOLN, came up as the regular order of business, and was, on motion of Mr. DELANO, postponed till to-morrow.

JUDICIAL.

The call of Committees for reports being in order in the morning hour, Mr. BOUTWELL from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill giving to Commissioners appointed by Circuit Courts the same powers in regard to seamen avoiding their contracts that are given to Justices of the Peace by the seventh section of the act of July 20, 1790, for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL also reported back the House bill to provide for the suits, judgments and business of the United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana, which was passed.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported back with a substitute the House bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. He said that this bill, which had been introduced by Mr. SHELLABARGER, was of a nature to provoke discussion, and he would therefore move to postpone its consideration until the second Tuesday in December.

Mr. SHELLABARGER acquiesced in the postponement and obtained leave to print some remarks in regard to the propriety of the proposed action.

The bill was then so postponed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the same Committee, then made some reports as follows:

The House bill to incorporate the National Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphan Home of the District of Columbia. Passed.

The bill to amend the act of May 24, 1828, incorporating the Female Orphan Asylum, of Georgetown, and the Washington Orphan Asylum. Passed.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Mr. JOCELYN, of Vermont, United States bonds for $5,250, in lieu of bonds held by him, which were destroyed by fire.

After considerable discussion, the bill was passed.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the same Committee, made adverse reports, which were laid on the table, as follows:

The House bill to establish a United States Revenue Court.

The House bill for the relief of the representatives of the late Brig.-Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, of the United States Army.

The House bill to incorporate the National Union Telegraph Association.

MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, one of the members elect from the State of Tennessee, appeared, and was qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the appointment of clerks and commissioners of bail, prohibiting the appointment by United States Judges of relatives by blood or marriage. After some discussion the bill was passed.

CRIMINAL.

Mr. LAWRENCE of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill to define and publish certain crimes. The bill makes it a crime to rob any person of property belonging to the United States, or to place any impediment on the track of a railroad carrying United States mails. After some discussion the bill was passed.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the same Committee, reported a bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authority of the States lately in rebellion.

It makes it the duty of the President or commanding officer of the military forces stationed within the particular State or district, on complaint of any person dispossessed of property for adherence to the cause of the Union, to restore him to possession of the same.

Mr. TRIMBLE denounced the bill as giving military officers authority to decide legal questions as to titles to real estate. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion rejected by yeas 22, nays 81.

The bill was then passed without a division.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported back, with amendments, a bill to amend the act of Sept. 24, 1789, to establish Judicial Courts.

It gives the several courts of the United States and the Judges of such Courts, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States.

The act is not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States charged with any military offence, or with having aided or abetted the rebellion against the Government of the United States prior to the passage of this act.

After discussion the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency to amend the National Currency Act.

The bill and the several amendments proposed were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Morrill, Lynch, Hotchkiss, Conkling, Randall of Pennsylvania, Stevens, Rollins, Price, Hubbard of West Virginia, Kelly, and others.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, at the request of Mr. POMEROY, Chairman of the Committee, offered an amendment which Mr. RANDALL said would have the effect of increasing the circulation of National Banks from three to four hundred millions.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the idea that, instead of the pernicious provisions of the bill curtailing bank circulatien ten per cent., the circulation ought to be increased. The effect of curtailment would be to destroy all the banks of the country, except those of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. He moved to amend by striking out of Mr. POMEROY's amendment authorizing the withdrawal of greenbacks.

Mr. ROLLINS urged the necessity of giving increased banking facilities, at least in some parts of the country, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a joint resolution of the New-Hampshire Legislature urging an increase of banking capital for that State.

Mr. KELLY spoke against diminishing the bank circulation.

Mr. RANDALL stated that this bill proposed no such thing.

The question was taken on Mr. STEVENS' amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. HOTCHKISS, and it was agreed to.

The question then recurred on Mr. HOTCHKISS' amendment as amended, and it was rejected—28 to 87.

An amendment offered by Mr. RICE to make the penalty for usury the forfeiture of interest instead of the forfeiture of the entire debt, as provided in the substitute for section 30, led to a long discussion, participated in by Messrs. RICE, LYNCH, CONKLING and DAWES.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENCKES moved to strike out the substitute for section 30, restricting interest to the rate allowed by the State or Territory where the bank is located, and made an argument against the policy of enacting usury laws.

Mr. DELANO moved a postponement of the bill till the first Monday in December next, stating that it was evident that it could not be matured this session.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, argued against the postponement, stating that no more important subject could occupy the attention of Congress. He did not believe the national currency system a sound one; but he wished to have it made as nearly perfect as possible.

The bill was then postponed by a vote of 54 to 47.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in reference to the neutrality laws, which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and postponed until to-morrow.

It puts the status of neutrality upon the same footing with the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain. It repeals several of the more stringent provisions of the act of 1818, and modifies the penalties prescribed for its violation to the standard imposed by the act of Great Britain. It also provides that the law shall be so construed as to prohibit the sale of vessels, ships or steamers or monitors of war, the growth or product of this country, to the Government or citizens of any Government not at war with the United States.

Mr. RAYMOND, on behalf of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and himself, presented a minority report, concurring in the propriety of revising the neutrality laws, but being unwilling to recommend so important changes as those proposed by the Committee without more mature deliberation than can now be given to the subject. They recommend the passage of a resolution appointing a Joint Committee of three from the Senate and six from the House, to revise the neutrality laws, and report at the next session whatever changes may be deemed expedient.

THE ARMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the bill to reorganize the army, and Messrs. SCHENCK, PAINE and ANCONA were appointed co-referees on the part of the House.

THE PAY OF THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, submitting the question as to the time to which the compensation of the Tennessee members should date back, and stated that as it embodied a new question he would refer it to the House.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he did not think there was any difficulty about it. Those gentlemen were members from the day of their election, as it finally turned out. [Laughter.] He moved that they be paid mileage and compensation from the 4th of March, 1865, the beginning of the present Congress.

Mr. DAWES expressed the same opinion, and said there was precedent for it in the case of the Louisiana members in the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Mr. LOAN moved to refer the question to the Committee on Elections. Negatived.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was then agreed to.

EXAMINERS.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, a committee of conference was appointed on the bill relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandize in the District of New-York.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. GARFIELD, HOGAN and MOORHEAD, as a Conference Committee on the amendatory Tariff Bill.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. DELANO the Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution, fixing Saturday, the 28th, at 12 o'clock, as the time for adjournment, was concurred in—68 to 55.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. STOKES by unanimous consent introduced a joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee. Read three times and passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD from the Committee of Ways and Means reported back with amendments the Senate Bill for the payment of the public debt (Senator SHERMAN's proposition), and moved its consideration in the House.

Mr. WILSON, from Iowa, objected to its consideration in the House.

The Speaker ruled that as the bill had an appropriation it must first be considered in Committee on the Whole.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to allow its first consideration in the House.

The rules were not suspended and the bill and amendments were thereupon referred to the Committee on the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Committee of Ways and Means proposed to amend the second section by striking out the limitation of four months, within which, before maturity of seven-thirties, holders must make their selection as to whether they will convert them into five-twenties, leaving them to make that selection at or before maturity, and authorizing the Secretary to pay those as to which no notice shall be given in lawful money, or in five-twenty bonds, as he may elect; provided, that hereafter no commissions shall be allowed or paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to any party for the purchase, sale or exchange of bonds or Treasury notes.

THE REGULAR CALENDAR.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to and the House thereupon went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. ROLLINS in the Chair.

There were nine bills on the calendar having precedence, and it was necessary to have each of them passed over.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and others, who were opposed to the Senate bill, embarrassed these motions by calling for votes by tellers, and as it was very difficult to get a quorum to vote much time was consumed in the process, including the time occupied in one call of the roll.

The first four bills on the calendar were laid aside.

SANITARY.

The joint resolution to place $25,000 in the control of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to put in a proper sanitary condition the avenues and public reservations of Washington City, being the fifth bill on the calendar, came up, and, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the enacting clause was struck out.

MR. STEVENS' ENABLING BILL.

The next bill on the calendar was the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union.

Mr. STEVENS rose and said he had a substitute to offer for the bill, and he would ask the Committee of the Whole to report it to the House and have it considered to-morrow.

Mr. GARFIELD moved that the bill be laid aside.

Mr. STEVENS said that this was his bill and he was entitled to the floor. He did not mean to give the floor to the gentleman to restrain liberty.

The Clerk was in the act of reading the bill when the hour of 4:30 having arrived the Committee rose, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof, as follows:

The Senate bill to provide for the probate and for the recording of wills of real estate situated in the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Land and Building Company of the District of Columbia.

This bill gave rise to considerable debate, Mr. CONKLING denouncing the system of giving special charters to Building Companies, which had proved to be such swindles in New-York and other States.

Mr. MERCUR defended the bill, and advocated its passage.

On motion of Mr. PAINE the bill was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The business on the Speaker's table being interrupted temporarily, Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution increasing the salary of the Clerk of that Committee. Adopted.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the Memphis riots, in the absence of Mr. WASHBURNE, on account of illness, presented the report and a voluminous mass of testimony, and moved that report and testimony be printed.

Mr. SHANKLIN presented the views of the minority.

Mr. LEBLOND protested against printing that great mass of testimony. He did not believe that any member would ever read it. The whole thing was of a local character, and its regulations belonged to the State of Tennessee. Congress should not undertake to regulate such matters.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that Congress had been regulating them for the last five years.

Mr. SEBLOND thought there was as much regulation required in the North as in the South.

This testimony would make some 800 printed pages. The facts were already known to the country, and this printing was only intended for electioneering purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON followed in the same course of argument.

The subject of investigation was only a riot, and the Committee, he understood, had arrived at that conclusion. A riot in Memphis was no more than a riot in New-York or Philadelphia. The whole object of printing the testimony was for partisan effect. The investigation nad been conceived in that spirit, and had been so treated by the public Press of the country.

Mr. BROWNALL said he did not wonder at the opposition of the gentlemen on the other side. They did not desire to have the testimony printed.

Mr. LEBLOND called for the yeas and nays on printing the report and testimony.

The vote was taken and the printing was ordered by a vote of 86 yeas against 23 nays,

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table as follows:

The Senate joint resolution extending the time of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company for the payment of duties on railroad iron came up, and on motion of Mr. INGERSOLL was laid on the table—yeas 54, nays 48.

RELIEF.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of Mrs. ANN C. SMOOT, widow of Capt. JOSEPH SMOOT, were concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution to settle the accounts of WILLIAM P. WINGATE, Collector at the Port of Bangor, Me., was explained by Mr. RICE, of Maine, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report at any time.

A GENERAL HOSPITAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill to incorporate the General Hospital in the District of Columbia, after considerable discussion, was passed.

HORSE RAILROAD.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company—

While the Clerk was reading this bill a fearful storm of thunder and hail broke over lhe Capitol creating such a din that the Clerk's voice was entirely inaudible, and the reading had to be suspended for several minutes.

There being evidently no disposition to consider the bill, it was, on motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, referred to the Committee for the District.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Club of the District of Columbia was laid on the table.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Temperance Society of the City of Washington. The title of the bill coming immediately after the preceding one, was greeted with roars of laughter, and Mr. STEVENS immediately moved to lay it on the table.

On the reading of the bill it appeared to contain nothing objectionable, and instead of being laid on the table it was passed.

The Senate joint resolution to change the place of holding the terms of Circuit Court in the District of Columbia was passed.

SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

The Senate bill to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast was taken up.

Before the reading of the bill was concluded, the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

The Saratoga Races—Second Day Over.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 25.

The weather was fine to-day and the track excellent.

The first race was a hurdle race of two miles for horses of all ages. Purse $400. The following entered for the race: DREADY's *Zigzag*, six years old; D. MCDANIEL's *Knightlock*, five years old, and PAUL WOOD's *Gen. Williams*, six years old. *Knightlock* and *Gen. Williams* were distanced at the first hurdle, second mile. *Gen. Williams* fell,—throwing his jockey and rendering him insensible for some time. At the third hurdle, second mile, *Knicktlock* fell and got away from his jockey. At the last hurdle *Zigzag* fell, but his jockey got him in hand again, and he came in on a canter. Time, 4:38.

The second race was for the Saratoga and $1,000 sweepstakes, two and quarter miles, and for horses of all ages. Twenty-six horses were to go in this race, but only four started, viz.: JOHN MOORE's *Kentucky*, five years old; Capt. MOORE's *Beacon*, five years old; THOMAS BUFORD's *Delaware*, four years old; Dr. WELDON's *Leatherlungs*, six years old. They came in this in the following order: *Kentucky*, first; *Beacon*, second; *Delaware*, third: *Leatherlungs*, fourth. Time, 4:4.

The third race was a dash for three quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300. open to horses of all ages. There were six entries, as follows: J. HUNTER's *Arcola*, five years old; MARSHALL's *Fordsham*, five years old; Dr. WELDON's *Luther*, four years old; BOWIE and HALL's *Richmond*, four years old; D. MCCOUN's three year old, and ALEXANDER's *Norwich*, four years old. They came in as follows: *Arcola*, first; *Fordsham*, second; *Luther*, third; *Richmond*, fourth; MCCOUN's three year old, fifth, and *Norwich*, sixth. Time, 1:19.

MISSISSIPPI.

The State Convention—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, July 25.

The Convention has met and adjourned. Thirty-two counties were represented. The officers were: Judge JOHN WATTS, President; GILLIS M. HILLYER, AMOS R. JOHNSTON and J. A. BERFORD, Vice-Presidents; J. L. RHINES and M. L. WARD, Secretaries. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this Convention approves the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as opposed to the radical policy of Congress, and having been invited by large numbers of distinguished fellow-citizens from the Northern and Western States of the Union to unite in a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Aug. 14, it accepts that invitation and will proceed to elect tour Senatorial delegates and two from each Congressional District to represent the State of Mississippi in said Convention. No other resolutions were passed. There was no speaking.

The delegates at large are: Giles M. Hillyer, Wm Yerger, Thomas S. Frotherston, Geo. L. Potter. First District—H. Dockeray, F. B. Peques; Second—J. S. Bailey, D. G. H. Sykes; Third—A. Murdock, J. A. Berford; Fourth—Gen. N. H. Harris, A. G. Mayer: Fifth—H. T. Limerall, H. Cassidy.

LOUISIANA.

The Southern Pacific Railroad—The Work on the Levees.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 25.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is open to Marshall, Texas; and arrangements have been made to continue it. The old Berwicks Bay line to Galveston will be resumed on the 1st of August with three steamers a week, and the time of travel will be lessened by from six to ten hours.

The works on the broken levees will be commenced on the 1st of September.

Cotton easier; sales 381 bales; prices unchanged; to-day's receipts 102 bales. New-York Exchange ½c. discount@par. Gold 148½.

MARYLAND.

The Conservative Union State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 25.

The Conservative Union State Convention of the friends of President JOHNSON's policy assembled here at noon to-day.

Postmaster PURNELL called the Convention to order, denounced the Radicals, and strenuously indorsed the policy of the Convention.

Mr. BLAIR nominated Mr. J. M. FRAZIER as President of the Convention, which was confirmed.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of Mr. BLAIR, Ex-Congressman CRISFIELD, Ex-Congressman EVANS, and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions reported in substance as follows:

That the doctrines, principles, and policy announced and set forth by the President of the United States in his annual and veto messages and other annunciations for the settlement of questions growing out of the late war, are wise, practical, and consistent with the Constitution, and, if permitted to be carried into effect, will insure justice to all, tranquillize the country, elevate our national character, and open to us a new career of prosperity and renown. On the other hand, the opposing policy of the majority of Congress is fanatical and malignant, unwise, impracticable and at war with the Constitution.

That the States are essential parts of our system of government, and to them or the people thereof belongs all polical power not specifically granted to the National Government, and not essential to the due exercises of the powers specifically granted to it.

That the Constitution of the United States, by its recent amendment, having declared the abolishment of African Slavery, it has become our duty to favor all legislation necessary and proper to give effect to that declaration; but we protest against all attempts to ignore the distinction of race or color, or to make the negro the especial object of national favoritism, or to endow him with political power and the elective franchise.

That the appropriations to feed and educate blacks are unconstitutional; that no such policy has been, since the foundation of the Government, adopted for the whites, and that no free people should submit to them.

That the present Registry Law of Maryland has been made an instrument of oppression upon many of the people of this State; that any necessity which existed for such legislation does not now exist, and that, until said law is so modified as to be in accord with the kind and magnanimous policy of President JOHNSON, it should be executed in a fair, honest and liberal spirit.

That we approve of the call for the Philadelphia Convention and of the purpose and objects of the said Convention as set forth in the call, and that this Convention appoint delegates to the said Convention.

Tee Convention appointed Gov. SWANN, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, J. W. CRISFIELD, and REVERDY JOHNSON, delegates at large from the State, to the Philadelphia Convention.

WILLIAM LEONARD, of Worcester County, was nominated for State Comptroller.

Delegates from the various Congressional Districts selected their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. BLAIR made a speech at the conclusion, severely denouncing the Radicals and their measures. He announced himself a Democrat, and said he would unite with any power, rebels or any one else, to defeat the schemes of the Radicals.

Saengerfest.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 25.

On this, the second day of the National Saengerfest, various excursions, picnics and rehearsals took place. In the evening the societies competed for the prizes, which will be announced on Friday.

The Saengerbund Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity in spite of the very oppressive heat. The rivalry between the contending societies was enthusiastically applauded. The exercises concluded with a torch-light procession.

End of the Anti-Rent Troubles—A Severe Storm.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 25.

The military returned from the anti-rent district to-night.

A severe storm of rain and hail prevailed to-day along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad. It was particularly severe at Esperance. Within a mile of that place fifty feet of the track was washed away, and an excavation made of twenty feet in depth.

Cricket Match.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 25.

The cricket match between the St. George Club of New-York and the Boston Club commenced here to-day. The Boston Club played two innings, scoring 35 and 65. The St. George Club played one inning, scoring 24. They will play their second inning to-morrow. A large crowd of spectators was present.

Adjournment of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 25.

The Tennessee Legislature has adjourned until the first Monday in November.

Mobile Politics.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 24.

A large meeting of citizens was held last night to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and resolutions were passed earnestly endorsing the Philadelphia August Convention.

Unfounded Rumor.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 25.

The painful rumors to-day of the sinking of the excursion steamer *Kent*, on Chesapeake River, proves to have been entirely unfounded.

Boston Bank Statement.

The following is the statement of the condition of the Boston Banks for the week:

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 25.

Capital stock	$41,900,000
Loans	85,996,000
Specie	441,700
Legal Tender Notes	22,786,700
Deposits	40,936,000
Circulation, National	24,057,700
Circulation, State	401,500

The revenue cutter *S. P. Chase* recently made the trip from Oswego to Ogdensburgh, about 130 miles, in seven hours and forty-five minutes. At no time did the head of steam exceed twenty-eight pounds.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A Colored Man in Washington Endeavoring to Elevate His Race—He has an Interview with Mr. Sumner—Its Unhappy Conclusion—He Meets President Johnson, and Dines at the White House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 22, 1866.

On a recent sea trip from the South, I found myself in company with Mr. P. B. RANDOLPH, a colored man who has for some time past been doing useful work in endeavoring to promote educational facilities among the freedmen of Louisiana, but more especially in New-Orleans. Mr. RANDOLPH presented me on shipboard with a paper, the object of which was to enable him to raise money to establish in New-Orleans a high-school by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of educating men and women of color to act as teachers among freedmen. His plans were practical, and he seemed to be most earnest, and possessed of a self-sacrificing spirit; he eschewed all political matters, and stated that he desired only to educate the the colored people, leaving the question of suffrage to be disposed of by time. His immediate destination was Washington, where he desired to obtain the indorsement of the leading men of the nation to his scheme. There are some incidents connected with his experiences here that have a public value; preliminarily let me say, that Mr. RANDOLPH is an author of reputation, having written among other works *The Philosophy of Immortality, or the Preadamite Man*, a book that has been repeatedly published in England and this country and been highly praised by the London *Times*. For fourteen years he has been a lecturer and speaker, and for a time held forth weekly in New-York, to a large and respectable audience of white people. Was delegate to the World's Convention, 1853. At the Syracuse National Convention, 1864, composed of colored people from every State in the Union, he presented a "bill of rights," which has since been known as the colored people's declaration of independence. In 1861 Mr. RANDOLPH visited Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, France and England, seeking information regarding the origin of the human race. The result of his observations were published in a volume dedicated to President LINCOLN. While abroad he heard of the desperate struggle for national existence going on in the United States, and returned home to offer his services to his country. Mr. LINCOLN gave him an interview, and told him his field was educational, not that of the soldier, and suggested that he would be most useful as a teacher to his people in the South. With this suggestion he went to New-Orleans, where he has been busily employed for the last two years. He commenced with thirteen pupils and ended with six hundred, composed of all sorts of people, and all freedmen; his success in imparting instruction was beyond his most sanguine anticipations. When the five mill tax of General Order, No. 38, issued by Gen. BANKS for the support of the public schools, was revoked by Gen. BEARD, there being no money to sustain the colored schools, scores of teachers and thousands of scholars were cast loose upon the world. Mr. RANDOLPH finding that he could be no longer useful, in April last, resigned his situation, and matured the plan of raising money by voluntary contributions in the North, to sustain in New-Orleans a colored school of high grade, entirely disconnected with the Government and all political bias—alone devoted to educational purposes—Mr. RANDOLPH insisting that the best way is to educate the blacks, they being quick to learn, leaving to time and circumstances the problem of their political status.

Arriving in Washington on Thursday last, Mr. RANDOLPH, with his written project in hand, at once started out to get the indorsement of the leading statesmen of the country, not to ask money, but the moral influence of their names as an indorsement of his scheme. I met him accidentally and found him in a great state of excitement. United States Senators NYE and WADE had signed his paper and said kind words; Judge KELLEY and Gen. BANKS, of the House, had done the same. Everybody seemed to greet him with an approving smile, when he was doomed to a terrible moral cold-water bath, more chilling because so unexpected. In his peregrinations he found himself in the room of that especial friend of the colored man, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts; to this distinguished philanthrophist he read his paper and the names already obtained, approving his plan to establish his school. Mr. RANDOLPH states that Mr. SUMNER gruffly refused to sign the paper because he said he did know Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. RANDOLPH replied that he did not want any money—merely Mr. SUMNER's name, as an approval of his scheme to build up a school for the education of the freedmen of Louisiana. Mr. SUMNER flatly, and in set terms, refused to give it. He said he had such projects presented to him every day, but that he had made it a rule never to lend his name to anything. "But," urged Mr. RANDOLPH, "possibly, Mr. SUMNER, the great influence of your name might be the means of establishing a dozen schools for the education of the freedmen." "I cannot help it, replied this friend to the colored man. I cannot help it. I am sorry for you, but I can't give you my name," and he might have added, in the language of Aminadab Sleek: "I can't do it." "Won't you accept, Mr. SUMNER," said the indefatigable RANDOLPH, "the testimony of responsible gentlemen who have known me for twenty years, and will indorse my character and honesty of purpose?" The kind-hearted Mr. SUMNER uttered his emphatic "No," that is so familiar to persons attending the Senate; and Mr. RANDOLPH, with a heavy heart and considerable bewilderment, left the august presence—Mr. SUMNER refusing to say even that he sympathized with any project for the education and elevation of the freedmen, and accelerating Mr. RANDOLPH's departure by sending after him the consoling remark: "I don't want anything to do with you."

For the moment, discouraged and disheartened, our missionary, for the elevation of his oppressed race, wended his way toward the White House. He speculated, naturally, if Mr. SUMNER, the chief apostle of my people, treats me this way, what will be the reception of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, a Southern born; the man who vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and whom I have been told is the bitter enemy of my race. Yet there came into his head, like rays of light breaking through a deep gloom, that possibly Mr. SUMNER after all represented the class of those heretofore considered friends of the black man, and poor RANDOLPH got a gleam of comfort that possibly the President did not, like Mr. SUMNER, merely use his oppressed race as a political dodge to keep place and power. At all events he would see for himself. It was on Saturday afternoon last that Mr. RANDOLPH found himself in a vast crowd of white persons in the ante-room of the Presidential mansion. What chance did he stand of seeing Mr. JOHNSON? If Senators, Congressmen, Major-Generals of national reputation, Southern men of high moral influence, and Northern men of ability and consideration, could be kept waiting for hours, what was, again he speculated, the chance for him, poor devil, whom Mr. SUMNER a few hours before had dismissed with the rude remark, "I don't want anything to do with you."

Mr. RANDOLPH, however, timidly gave his card to the messenger at the door of the reception-room, accompanied with the verbal message that the card belonged to a colored man who desired to see the President. In about half an hour Mr. RANDOLPH was politely shown, not into the ordinary reception-room, but into the President's library, where he met the President, who kindly opened the interview by inquiring, "What is your grievance?" naturally supposing that Mr. RANDOLPH had come on some personal matter. Mr. RANDOLPH said:

"Mr. President, our colored schools in Louisiana, since the suspension of the military tax, and the return of property held by the Freedmen's Bureau to its owners, have gone down, and to-day we have not one-tenth of the pupils, teachers or schools we had a year ago. My mission is to endeavor to raise a public sentiment at the North in behalf of the freedmen of Louisiana, and to procure voluntary assistance to establish a school of high grade in New-Orleans, where colored children may be taught and colored men and women may be prepared to become teachers of our people."

Mr. JOHNSON—That, Sir, is a laudable object, and one which I entirely and heartily approve of; for the more a man knows the better are his chances of being a good and useful member of society. The colored man, like the white, needs education, and the sooner he receives it the better will it be for all concerned. If the professed friends of the colored people would devote more attention to the work of education, and less to politics, it would be greatly to the benefit of your race. I have been accused of being inimical to the true interests of the colored people; but this is not true. I am one of their best friends; and time, which tries and tests all, will demonstrate the fact. I have owned slaves, (but never sold one,) and never ill-treated them. If I had they would not regard me with the affection and respect they do to this day.

Mr. RANDOLPH—I have just seen a man who was once one of your slaves, and he tells me of your kind treatment to him and his fellows. I was glad to hear that from such testimony; for I had been led to believe, from some whom I now begin to think use the negro question as a political one, that you were not a friend of the colored people.

Mr. JOHNSON—You will find, Sir, that those who try to ride the negro into political power, and use him as a hobby, are not the men to stand by him when he wants useful friends. I once said I would be the Moses of your people and lead them on to liberty—liberty they now have; and the responsibility in a large degree is now placed upon your people to make the best use of this newly-acquired position. How must you do that? Not by sitting down in idleness; no, Sir. Liberty means the manly assumption of all the responsibilities devolving upon good citizens, the necessity of labor and the enjoyment of the fruits of labor, to foster education, morality, virtue, self-respect, self-reliance, and every other quality which goes to make up a true man.

Mr. RANDOLPH—I heartily agree with you, Mr. President, and I come here to-day to ask your influence and the use of your name to assist me in my desire to do what I can to elevate my people.

Mr. JOHNSON—Of course, certainly; let me see your paper; *the President took it, read it and appended his signature*, and then continued: I am aware that great abuses have existed in the Southern States since the close of the war, and that in some instances violence has been used toward the recently emancipated slaves. I earnestly regret and deprecate this state of things, but the abuses alluded to follow in the wake of all great civil commotions and revolutions, it cannot be expected that men who have for four years been made familiar with the blood and carnage of war, who have suffered the loss of property, and in so many instances reduced from affluence to poverty, can at once assume the calm demeanor and action of those citizens of the country whose worldly possessions have not been destroyed, and whose political hopes have not been blasted, and the worst view of this subject affords no parallel in violence to similar outrages that have followed all civil commotions, always less in magnitude than ours. But I do not believe that this to-be-regretted state of things will last long. Why? Because capital and labor are mutually dependent upon each other; they are controling powers in the State, and must act harmoniously together, else chaos reigns. Now, the freedmen form the labor-power of the South—they are at perfect liberty to go where they please on the wide domain of the United States; if they leave the South, what then? Why, their places will be supplied by immigration, or the land will lie idle, and capital must find new channels elsewhere than the South. Meanwhile, constant loss to both parties is going on. It is therefore the policy and interest of both capital and labor to make the best possible terms with each other, for it is the interest of the freedman to stay at home, and get the best possible pay for his services, and for the planter or capitalist to treat him so that he will have no inducement to emigrate, but remain and become useful as a laborer; and believe me, the freedmen, who are better understood South than they can be at the North, will eventually have but little cause of complaint on account of the treatment by their former masters, provided their educational interests are properly secured. I have been blamed for vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and have been also represented to the colored people as having done it because I was their enemy. This is not true. It was upon no hostility to the black man; on the contrary, to put a stop to the temptations for corruption among Federal officials, but more especially to end a constant cause of local irritation between the freedmen and their former masters. Whatever good the Freedmen's Bureau may have accomplished in individual cases, has been overbalanced by the unrecorded evils which have resulted from its action. The question proposed to be solved by the Freedmen's Bureau can only be harmoniously settled by the Southern man and the freedman. They alone can do it, and this without any direct interference of the Federal Government.

In the long desultory conversation that ensued, the President frequently remarked that the colored man would eventually learn that he was their best friend; he seemed desirous that he should be thus esteemed. Incidentally he alluded to the question of suffrage and reiterated that its settlement belonged to the individual States. He said he did not doubt but that the difficult question would be eventually solved justly and satisfactorily by the parties directly interested; that great reforms were never violent, and that States, and the intelligence of the people inhabiting them, were in their growth like trees—gradual in reaching perfection. He remarked that the white man had reached his present position by long ages of suffering and discipline, and that the colored man of the South was now undergoing the first stages of that necessary experience, but with every advantage in his compared with the early advantages of the white race. Unwise advisers seek to place the colored people in a position for which they are not educated, or yet qualified, thus precipitating an unnecessary conflict—inaugurating possibly a war of races, a thing too dreadful to contemplate. The President concluded his general remarks by saying, "I believe with you Mr. RANDOLPH, that education, (moral, social, industural and intellectual,) is the only hope for your race, and you have my very best wishes for the success of the laudable enterprise in which you are engaged, and I believe that all the assistance you need will be accorded you by the realy true friends of the colored man, and the true friends of the Government."

The interview lasted nearly two hours and ended to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, the President in retiring, asked Mr. RANDOLPH if he had dined and upon receiving an answer in the negative, called a servant and ordered him to see that Mr. RANDOLPH had his dinner, which dinner was promptly served including a grateful glass of wine. T. B. T.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

An Eloquent Speech by Governor Bradford of Maryland.

On July 18, Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland addressed a Union Mass-meeting, at Frederick, Md. After a few introductory remarks, he said:

"The antagonism between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government is, *I fear, fast degenerating into a feud likely to revive and perpetuate those sectional divisions and animosities we had hoped had been forever buried beneath the battle-fields of the rebellion*, and the strife that has unfortunately sprung up in the ranks of the loyal men is calculated to sadden the hearts of all who looked to the results of the war as ushering in the dawn of a brighter day than had ever before shed its light upon our land. What means it, my friends? Have the practices and experiences of the war so excited the passions of men, so stirred up, as it were, the turbid waters of our political ocean, that we find it difficult to float again contentedly through the calm that has succeeded? or has the result of the conflict brought for the time to the top of the wave some restless and ambitious spirits determined that our ship of State shall not again reach her anchorage until their own little barks, full freighted, all with personal projects and visionary political dogmas, are first safely moored? Such men I know there are, but I am happy to believe that the number is comparatively few; the masses of our people are, I am sure, only in search of information; and when such is the case, I have entire confidence in their ultimate judgment. The bold and imprudent tone with which the Radical Press has claimed for the supporters of Congress all the loyalty of the land, and denounced the friends of the President as made up only of rebel sympathizers and Copperheads, has been well calculated, as it was doubtless designed to stagger for the moment the honest searcher after truth, and it reminds us forcibly of a similar policy adopted by the Secessionists at the beginning of the war, and will, as the people come to understand it, in the end as signally fail. *Then, as we well remember, all of us who came to the support of the Government were denounced as Abolitionists;* we were reminded of the antecedents of these people, of how they had always warred upon our institutions, of how they had themselves denounced the Union, declaring many of them still that sooner than see it restored with slavery they would prefer its dissolution, and that the object of most of them in the prosecution of the war, was not so much to restore the Union as to extinguish slavery; and we were asked whether we would affiliate with such as these, in warring upon our friends of the South; but we disregarded all such appeals and denunciations, and our answers were then as now, that our determination was to restore and save the Union; and we would welcome all who in good faith will aid us in doing so. And now let us turn to the policy of the President and to the proceedidgs of Congress, while we endeavor to show which is the best calculated to accomplish the great object we all profess to have in view.

My loyal friends, did you believe in ABRAHAM LINCOLN? I know that you believed in him, that you loved and honored him when living, and reverence his memory now that he is no more. Did he ever indicate by word or deed that before the Southern States should be again recognized as members of the Union, some material changes must be made in the Federal Constitution, or that Congress could prescribe any conditions it thought proper as a condition precedent to such recognition. On the contrary, when the Thirty-eighth Congress, just two years ago, undertook to pass an act of reconstruction and to prescribe the terms on which these States should be readmitted, declaring therein that they should not be until a majority of their citizens in each State should frame a Constitution abolishing Slavery—the amendment to that effect in the Constitution of the United States not having been then secured—and should also disfranchise every officer above a certain grade, who had been in the civil or military service of the rebellion, and sent that act to the President for his approval, being sent to him within the last ten days of the session, *he availed himself of his constitutional privilege, and very quietly laid it on the shelf; in other words, he practically vetoed it.*

Then was issued, as you remember, the famous Wade and Davis manifesto, and then went forth an outcry from all the Radical leaders against Mr. LINCOLN very similar to that with which his successor is now assailed. But Mr. LINCOLN did more than this. As early as December, 1863, in the midst of the war, he issued a proclamation to the Southern States, in which he declared to them that *if in any of them there could be found one-tenth only of its citizens who were qualified voters according to the Constitution of the State, as the same existed when the State undertook to secede, and this one-tenth would take the oath of amnesty which he prescribed, and would frame a Constitution republican in character and not inconsistent with the terms of that oath, the State Government so formed should be regarded as the true Government of the State, and be entitled to all the rights and all the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.* Mr. LINCOLN did not stop here, but in the very last speech he ever made upon earth, a speech made in answer to a serenade with which he was complimented on the occasion of the surrender of LEE's army, made two days after that event, and three days only before his own lamented death, he said not a word about calling Congress together, but he made it the occasion of calling attention to that proclamation of December, 1863; he dwelt upon it in terms of the most unqualified approval, spoke of it as being distinctly approved by every member of his Cabinet, and manifestly indicated that it contained the principles he still cherished and foreshadowed the policy he should still pursue.

When in the course of the same week ANDREW JOHNSON was so unexpectedly called to complete the great work that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had left unfinished, where should he so naturally and so reasonably look for counsel and assistance in that work, as to these last words of the departed patriot; they came to him sanctified by the sad solemnities of that memorable week, and so instead of exploring new theories, or going in search of new counsellors, he called around him the same Cabinet that Mr. LINCOLN had left—a Cabinet the greater part of whom still continue with him, and the better part of whom heartily approve his policy—*and he made the principles so bequeathed to him by his lamented predecessor the germ of every proclamation he subsequently issued for the reorganization of the insurgent States.*

Let us pause now for a moment to note the contrast in the condition of things and in the temper of the Southern people existing in December, 1863, when Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation, and the condition and temper of the same people in May and June, 1865, when President JOHNSON invited them to reorganize their State Governments. Then they were still waging in the most relentless spirit their fierce war against the Government, they exhibited no symptom of submission, but vindictive and defiant they laughed to scorn all Presidential proclamations; then there might have been some apology for yielding to passionate emotions, and for pursuing a rigorous course toward the South; *few men, perhaps, beside the kind-hearted, humane and forgiving Lincoln would have persisted as he did, in an effort to conciliate and restore them.* But in 1865 a very different state of things had come to pass; now we were belligerents no longer, but conquerors; the men who a year before had confronted us, arrogant and defiant, stood before us now as supplicants for mercy; their boasted Confederacy but the baseless fabric of a vision; their armies slaughtered or surrendered and dispersed; their territory devastated; their people on the brink of starvation; their slaves acknowledged to be freemen, and their long-cherished visionary dogmas of a supreme State allegiance admitted to be forever overthrown by the irreversible judgment of the dread tribunal to which they had themselves appealed.

Who would have believed one year before, not that the time would so soon come, but that it would ever come, when the proud, fractious, overbearing and rebellious South would stand before us with such acknowledgments as these upon their lips, and ask or even consent to be taken again into the bosom of the Union. The very opposite of this was the condition of things we were accustomed to contemplate, as from time to time during the war we mooted the question of how, when that war was terminated, they were to be made to resume their former Federal relations. Their friends were, as you know, in the habit of quoting that quaint saying that "though one man might lead a horse to water, twenty could not make him drink."

And yet so complete, and so contrary to expectation has been their submission, that they have from time to time actually sought to know from the Government what next they should do or what more they should do to meet its views and receive its recognition and protection; and in compliance with the suggestions or advice received in reply, have in most if not all of their States themselves ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, have in most of them repudiated the debt contracted for their war purposes, and in some of them have gone even beyond our own in legislation to allow their former slaves to testify in their courts of justice.

What under such circumstances as these did it become this great, triumphant and magnanimous American nation to do? How should they have treated this vanquished people? Remember they are not an alien but a kindred race; their country is a part of our country and our country a part of theirs; we prosecuted the war with all its frightful sufferings and sacrifices because we protested that this country should never be divided. We declared that the people of the South and the people of the North should be but one people, and should recognize but one and the same Government; and, atrocious as may have been the conduct of a portion of their people, well merited as may be any punishment we may choose hereafter to inflict upon their most conspicuous leaders, yet the masses of their people and our people must live together hereafter as one people; and, in devising the best means of making that joint life harmonious and safe it becomes the statesman to forego for the time the vindictive and personal feelings of the man; to forget, if possible, the losses we have sustained, the cruelties we have witnessed, and the provocations we have endured, and *to remember that we are legislating now not for ourselves but for posterity*; not for the present but the distant, and, we trust, a glorious future; not for this or that State, with its peculiar views of government and electoral rights, but for this great, regenerated Republic, with all its diverse interests and social habits, and that the judgment of impartial history, when it comes to give an account of these passing events, will unquestionably be, that in all such legislation every State of the Union ought to have had its just and allotted share.

Think you, my friends, that the security and harmony we profess to have in view are likely to be promoted by saying to eleven of these States, stand you there outside whilst we make for you and for ourselves a new Constitution, in the making of which you shall have no share whatever. Approach not again the ballot-box unless you will first agree either to surrender about one-half the representatives to which, under the Constitution that our fathers made, you are now entitled, or will otherwise agree that your negroes, in all their ignorant and debased condition, shall come up with you and participate in that right.

Would Maryland, would Pennsylvania, would Massachusetts, would any of the loyal States submit to propositions so humiliating? I have much mistaken the spirit that animates their sons if any of them would.

But, say our Radical proscriptionists, these people have forfeited their political rights by their rebellion, and their States by the part they took in that rebellion are now justly subject to any terms, in their readmission to the Union, that Congress may think proper to impose.

Most emphatically and confidently do I deny the truth of such a proposition, and I maintain that it is not only in open conflict with the plainest requirements of the Constitution, but is equally at war with the theory upon which alone we claimed the right at the outbreak of the rebellion to put it down by force of arms.

You all remember in what a confident tone the secessionists used to put to us such questions as these: What they would say to us, do you pretend that a State can commit treason, or can you find any clause in the Constitution that authorizes or contemplates such a thing as the making war upon a State? and what was our reply to such questions, the confident, emphatic and universal reply everywhere given. We said no, we admit that a State cannot commit treason—we grant you that the Constitution contains no power to enable the Government to make war upon a State; we know that the Constitution does not profess to act upon States as such, but only on individuals, and when any number of them in any State refuse obedience to the laws, or rise in insurrection against the constitutional authority, all other means failing, the Government may resort to its whole military force against these disobedient and refractory citizens until they are made to submit or their insurrection is suppressed.

This was the position universally taken by loyal men at that time, and now, when that insurrection is overcome, and Congressional leaders ask us in a similar tone and spirit whether a State that has raised its arm against the Government, and by such treasonable act justly forfeited its political rights, shall be permitted to participate in the national councils, I hold that the very reasoning which such questions assume is identically the same with which secessionists were wont to assail us, and to admit the right which the question implies of annexing any condition Congress may think proper to the enjoyment of the rights that the Constitution has secured to the States, is to repudiate the doctrines we then advanced, and to shut our eyes to some of the plainest provisions that the Constitution contains. It declares, for instance, in positive and unqualified terms, that every State shall be entitled to two Senators in the Senate of the United States, and at least one Representative in the other House; and in the face of this unconditional declaration, can Congress, for any cause, assume to say *that a State shall not have such a representation?*

With great deference to that honorable body, I deny that it possesses any such power. Once admit its existence, and where would you fix the limitation of its exercise? If it is authorized to pronounce on the forfeiture of all or any of the political rights of a State because any number of its citizens have committed treason, then what number will be sufficient for the purpose; and for treason, why not for other causes? If the citizens of a State refuse to pay their share of a national tax, or are derelict in the performance of any other national duty, why may not Congress as well assume the power to say that the Representative of such a State shall have no place in Congress until all such demands upon it are fully satisfied. But, say the Congressional leaders, we only desire to exclude traitors from any share of the nationol legislation, and can it be possible that you deny us the possession of the power to do so. I say, in reply to this, that we heartily concur with them in this desire, and fortunately for us, that desire may be effectually accomplished not only without any violation of the Constitution, but without any departure from those principles on which at the beginning of the rebellion we claimed the power.

The rest of his speech was occupied with a searching analysis of the legislation accomplished by Congress during the present term.

Letter from Gov. Jenkins of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 18, 1866.

Editor of Macon Telegraph:

SIR: I have your letter of the 17th. I have, from the first, disapproved of the suggestion of some of your cotemporaries, that I should appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It has no connection with the duties of my office. I am not here for that purpose. Without a clear demonstration that a large majority of Georgia desired it, (which cannot be given in time,) it would be arrogant assumption on my part. Under any circumstances it would be inappropriate and distasteful to me. I have said nothing, because I have seen that the people were very properly taking this affair of their own into their own hands, by moving for the holding of district conventions. If they desire to be represented in that Convention, this is the proper plan.

I speak out now, only because I see the proposition seriously made that the district conventions, by resolution, devolve upon me the duty of appointing the delegates at large. To avoid a false move, I beg to state through your paper that I respectfully decline making those appointments, for some of the reasons above assigned, and others not necessary to be stated. I hesitate not to take this course, because it is so easy to appoint the delegates at large through the district conventions in a way to insure conformity with the popular preference. Each district convention may nominate two delegates for the State at large, and from the number thus put into nomination the district delegates may be authorized to appoint four delegates. If such a plan was approved by the district conventions, the district delegates could easily assemble and make the selection. I make the suggestion for what it is worth.

Respectfully, &c., CHAS. J. JENKINS.

A Letter from Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts.

Hon. B. R. CURTIS, of Pittsfield, Mass., has written a long letter approving the call for the Philadelphia Convention. He says:

"It seems to me a great and fundamental error to confound the case of the conquest of a foreign territory and people with the case of submission to a lawful and established Constitutional Government, enforced through the powers conferred on that Government for that specific purpose. It is quite true that such a civil contest may have, and in our country has had the proportions of an actual war, and that humanity and public law unite in dictating the application of rules designed to mitigate its evils and regulate the conditions upon which it should be carried on; but *those rules of public law which concern the public rights and power of a conqueror of foreign territory, reduced by conquest to entire submission, have no relation to the active prosecution of war.* Their operation begins when war has ended in submission. They are the laws of a state of peace, and not of a state of war. *To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so, appears to me to be unwarranted by any rules of public law, abhorrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government.*

When war has ceased, when the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been restored and established, the United States are in possession, not under a new title as conquerors, but under their old title as the lawful Government of the country, and that title has been vindicated not by the destruction of one or more States, but by their preservation, and this preservation can be worked out practically only by the restoration of Republican Governments, organized in harmony with the Constitution. The title of a conqueror is necessarily inconsistent with a Republican Government, which can be formed only by the people themselves, to express and execute their will; and if the preservation of the States within the Union was one of the objects of the war, and they can be preserved only by having republican Governments organized in harmony with the Constitution, and such governments can be organized only by the people of those States, then, manifestly, it is not only the right but the constitutional duty of the people of those States to organize such governments, and the Government of the United States can have no rightful authority to prohibit their organization. But this right and duty of the people of the several States can only begin when war has ceased, and the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been restored and established; and from the nature of the case the Government of the United States must determine when that time has come.

It is a question of great interest, certainly, but not, I think, of great difficulty, how and by whom the Government of the United States should determine when that time has come. The question whether *de facto* governments and hostile populations have been completely subdued by arms and the lawful authority of the United States restored and established, is a military and executive question. It does not require legislative action to ascertain the necessary facts, and, from the nature of the case, legislative action cannot change or materially affect them. And as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and as the Chief Executive officer whose constitutional duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it is the official duty of the President to know whether a rebellion has been suppressed, and whether the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been completely restored and firmly established. The mere organization of a republican government in harmony with the Union, by the people of one of the existing States of the United States requires no enabling act of Congress, and I can find no authority in the Constitution for any interference by Congress to prohibit or regulate the organization of such a government by the people of an existing State of the Union.

On the other hand it is clearly necessary that the President should act, so far, at least, as to remove out of the way military restrictions on the power of the people to assemble and do those acts which are necessary to reorganize their government. This I think he was bound to do, as soon as he became satisfied that the right time had come. After much reflection, and with no such partiality for executive power as would be likely to lead me astray, I have formed the opinion that *the Southern States are now as rightfully and should be as effectually in the Union as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out of it*, and in this opinion I believe a majority of the people of the Northern States agree. The work the people are awaiting to have done *this Convention may greatly help, if it will elevate itself above sectional passions, ignore all party schemes, despise the sordid and petty scrambles for offices and fairly represent the national instinct. Its action cannot fail to be beneficial to our country.* The passions generated in a great and divided people by long and bloody civil war are deep and formidable. They are not confined to one section; the victors as well as the vanquished are swayed by them. They connect themselves with the purest and tenderest sensibilities of our nature, with our love of country, with our love of those who have laid down their lives in the contest, with the sufferings which war in multiplied forms always brings to the homes of women, and which civil war, most of all, brings to the homes of all; and these passions, and the sharp and ready tools of party spirit, of self-interest, perversity, and, most of all, of that fierce infatuation which finds its best satisfaction in hatred, and its only enjoyment in revenge.

No statesman who is acquainted with the nature of man and the necessities of civil government, can contemplate such passions without the deepest concern, or fail to do what he fitly may to allay them. Hard enough the work will prove to be at the best, but a scrupulous regard for the rights of all and a magnanimous clemency are twice blessed; they both elevate and soften the powerful, and they reach and subdue what law and bayonets cannot control. *I believe there is now a general conviction among the people that this great and difficult work is practicable. That it will long remain so if the present state of things continues I have not the hardihood to trust.* I look to this Convention with the hope that it will do much to help toward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for harmony and peace—that it will assert strongly and clearly those principles which are the foundations of our Government, that it will exhibit the connection between their violation of the present distracted condition of our country, that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with true love of our country as it is with true love of our brethren, and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon, in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,
B. R. CURTIS.

Letter from Senator Doolittle.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Senator DOOLITTLE, as Chairman of the Philadelphia Central Committee, to a Southern gentleman who is one of the delegates elect:

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send you the circular letter of our Committee on Organization. It contains the views of the National Union Executive Committe. We expect to see a great Convention at Philadelphia—a real union of the patriotic heart and brain of the country, and of the whole country—East, West, North and South, to bless Almighty God that war is over, that peace has come, and come to stay, and once more, under the old flag, with not a star obscured, to shake hands together as friends in social and political action, pledged to maintain in true allegiance, upon the principles set forth in the call for the Convention, the Constitution, the Union and the Government of our common country. Respectfully yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman.

Another Letter From Ex-Postmaster General Dennison.

Ex-Postmaster-Gen. DENNISON has written the following letter in reply to one from a friend expressing the opinion that he had withheld his resignation too long:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Possibly it would have been better for me, personally, to have resigned some months ago, but my sense of duty to other parties in the country would not permit me to do so.

While almost certain for several months that I could not long remain in the Cabinet, because of the differences of opinion on public questions between the President and myself, I determined, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the political situation, not to withdraw as long as there was a ray of hope for a reconciliation between the President and our friends in Congress. Not until the President's opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, and his approval of the Philadelphia Convention were manifest, did I feel that all hope of reconciliation had failed. Then I acted promptly, and would have resigned, as I have, if I had known that I was to leave alone.

I am satisfied of having resigned at the right time, and with the right spirit. Whatever may be the consequences to me personally, I have done my whole duty to our country, and I return to my home with quite as much satisfaction as I had in coming here.

My administration of the Post-office Department has been as successful as I could reasonably expect, and I am content.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON.

An Address to the People of Tennessee.

VIEWS OF A PART OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES UPON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Tennessee papers publish the following address, which was issued before the admission of the Congressional delegation from that State:

Our deep interest in the present unsettled political condition of the country prompts us, a portion of your duly elected Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to invite your especial attention to the call that has been made for a "National Union Convention," to assemble in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next.

Since the first Monday of December last, we have watched with intense solicitude the progress of political events in Washington, *and have witnessed, with profound regret, the opposition made by the majority in Congress to the wise and beneficent policy of restoration recommended by the President of the United States.*

Believing, as we most sincerely do, that under that policy the union of the States would be preserved, the integrity of the Constitution maintained, and the inestimable right of the people of each State to representation in Congress distinctly recognized, *we feel that the occasion demands such convention, having in view the consolidation of all who are opposed to extremists, as well at the North as at the South*, and who, ignoring all past political differences, are willing to unite in opposition to the sectional action of Congress, and in favor of the speedy restoration of all the States to their practical relations with the National Government.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this common object, and cordially approving the political truths embodied in the call, we earnestly appeal to you to take such measures as will insure your representation in the Convention.

The address then urges the necessity of selecting the best men, and after alluding to the fact that the Representatives and Senators were still refused admission to Congress, says:

In addition, you are now called upon by the majority in Congress and his Excellency the Governor to sanction an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which, if ratified by the States, will deprive you of your recognized political power, and lessen the number of your Representatives in the National Legislature, unless you shall, at their bidding, clothe the negro with the right of suffrage.

This we are unwilling to do under any circumstances.

We are assured that you will not sustain a party which would thus attempt further to humiliate our noble State, and endeavor to throw a cloud over the patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON, and that you will frown upon men who will subvert the Constitution of our fathers for mere partisan purposes, and that you will cheerfully coöperate in a movement whose only object is the preservation of the rights, the dignity, the equality, and the Union of the States.

Very respectfully,
DAVID T. PATTERSON,
WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL,
N. G. TAYLOR,
JOHN W. LEFTWICH,
DORSEY B. THOMAS,
EDMUND COOPER.

The Admission of Tennessee.

From the Springfield Republican.

The admission of the Tennessee Congressmen will greatly strengthen the cause of loyalty at the South, and will afford some tangible evidence of what is essential on the part of the lately rebellious States to recover their practical relations to the Central Government. The objections urged against the admission of Tennessee in both Houses of Congress were rather theoretical than practical, there being no reasonableness in insisting upon the adoption of further preliminary measures than those prescribed in the Constitutional Amendment lately passed by both Houses. The action in the case of Tennessee may therefore be taken by the Southern States as an earnest of the legislative action that will be taken in other similar cases, and as fast as the States accept the amendment, and send men to Congress that can answer the requirements as to loyalty, the States will resume their relations to the Union, and will be represented in the national councils. * * *

The condition of things at the North during the whole session of Congress has not been of a kind calculated to strengthen the feeling of loyalty at the South, and it is doubtless true that in many sections there is now less real loyalty toward the General Government than there was at the time of Lee's surrender. The position in which Congress has been placed by the men who assumed the positions of leaders has had the practical effect, for a great part of the session, of ignoring all that might be done at the South for the purpose of securing restoration. It was the duty as well as the policy of the majority in Congress to encourage and develop in every way possible the feeling of Southern loyalty. Inducements should have been offered which would have made it for the interest of the Southern people to put forward their most loyal men as their representatives, the men who had resisted the influences of the secession movement and had all along remained true to the South and her vital interests, in remaining true to the General Government. There was need of a positive policy, a policy which would reach after and collect together and marshal for action the squads of loyalists scattered all over the rebellious States. *The Tennessee representatives could as well have been admitted six months ago as now, and if Congress had shown itself willing to take loyal representatives of the South it could not have failed to have given strength and definiteness to the purposes of the loyal men.* It would have given them a point around which to rally, a motive for which to work, and an argument which have could not have failed to have greatly enlarged their numbers. Now that this desired end has been reached at last, we have strong and confident hopes that the cause of loyalty at the South will be greatly strengthened by it, and that other States will follow the example of Tennessee and secure a like reward.

There is room enough and ground enough for a positive and aggressive Union Party in every State in the South. There are men enough to lead it, and there will be voters enough to support it. It will have elements of strength and popularity that will commend it to the general favor, and those who oppose it will be obliged to make stronger professions of loyalty, and place in nomination for the offices men of more enlarged and patriotic purposes, than if they had the field to themselves. Such a party has been formed in Texas, and its recent defeat in the State election has strengthened rather than weakened it. Its principles are of so positive a kind that it can bear defeat and not be conquered. *Let the loyal men, therefore, and those who sincerely repent of their disloyalty, unite their forces and announce themselves in favor of a more perfect Union of States under the Federal Government. Let them accept the political situation as it is, and make the best and most sensible use of it possible, and they will sometime win the victory.* A cause that is founded in right has vitality enough to survive disaster, and a cause that is positive and aggressive enough to sustain defeats wins new supporters at every step.

The Danger to the Republican Party.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 25.

We blame the Republican leaders for their blundering impolicy in obliging the loyalists of the Southern States to meet alone in Philadelphia, and urge that the Republican Party should enter the Southern States and organize a branch of the party there. We believe this to be expedient and necessary, not only for the important moral support such action would give the unconditional Union men of the South, but also because it would thoroughly nationalize the Republican Party. * * *

The Republican Party, at the close of the war, had a great career open to it. As the party of progress, the party which had supported and carried to a triumphant issue the war for the Union, it possessed extraordinary moral power. Its leaders had only to show that they comprehended and valued the sound principles of constitutional liberty, and they might have ruled for years to come. *If they lose the support of the country that is their own fault.* It was their duty and policy to show that if in war they knew how to use with effect the enormous power of the central Government, in peace they were equally ready to restore as quickly as possible local self-government on which, as the balance-wheel in our political system, our true and safe progress in liberty depends. As the party in power, during the war they had been compelled to use force to an unlimited extent; it was the more necessary that on the restoration of peace they should show a readiness to return at once to strict constitutional forms, practices and limitations.

But the policy imposed upon the party by those men who unhappily have seized the leadership of it has been just the contrary of this. *Their whole political theory and practice tend dangerously toward a consolidation of all power and authority in the hands of the central Government.* They have aimed to leave nothing to the States, nothing to that local Government which is our greatest safeguard against despotism. They will make of the Federal Government, if they have their way, *as overshadowing and all-devouring a monster as the Government of Napoleon is in France.* They proceed upon the principle that Congress is to legislate upon all matters whatever; is to interfere in all the relations of society and life, and to establish rules and laws for every event under heaven. Not only do we see a useless and absurd Bureau of Agriculture established, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, to prepare reports which are published three years after date, and which, when they are fresh, have not half the value of a good agricultural paper, and to distribute seeds to farmers who are quite intelligent enough to buy them; bureaus of education, of mining, of insurance, of statistics, are proposed and urged. Thus patronage is increased, officeholders grow more numerous, the nation is more and more heavily taxed to support crowds of hungry idlers—the creatures of Congress and of the President, the political agents of those who appoint them, corrupting the morals of the nation and robbing its industry.

This is not all. In pursuance of the same false and perilous theory of consolidation, these men seek to make the General Government the patron and supporter of all manner of private enterprises and schemes. Not only are steamship lines and other private undertakings subsidized; not only are certain branches of manufacture selected as the objects of special favoritism at the expense of the general public and to the impoverishment of the treasury; the evil extends much further. If a mining company needs capital, Congress at once makes it a grant of public lands; if another set of speculators appeal for land to plant trees—which Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR informs the *Tribune* nature does much better—Congress hastens to do their bidding. Portland is burned down, and Congress immediately makes a grant of $50,000 to aid the sufferers. Nor should we wonder, for the men who aim to make the Freedmen's Bureau a permenent institution, go upon the principle that the office of the General Government is not merely to do justice, but to feed the poor, to clothe the ragged, to shelter the houseless, provide employment for the unemployed, to tell the people what to buy and where to sell, what to make and how to spend—in short, to surround their lives on all sides with its "fostering" arms, and, by making them helpless, prepare them to become the victims of despotism.

How perilous such a policy is we may see by reviewing the huge steps already taken on this downward road. *The President has done his utmost to check the attempts of Congress to concentrate and centralize all power in Washington.* With all his mistakes in other respects, he has shown a true and statesmanlike comprehension of this danger. *He made haste to put out of his own hands all extraordinary power and patronage growing out of the war;* he has by his vetoes prevented the consummation of some of the most mischievous measures. But the centralizers have not heeded his warnings; and *it is high time for the country to awake to the dangers of their course.* Already we see the false policy bearing fruit. If a citizen now-a-days suffers wrong, he no longer appeals to the laws—he turns to the Central Government to protect him. The Civil Rights Act has been several months in force, but instead of requiring those who need it to set the courts in motion, Congress continues the Freedmen's Bureau in operation another year. Thus, by steps which are no longer perceptible, the citizens are trained to undervalue and disregard the laws, and to cast all the responsibilities of life from their own shoulders upon that of the Central Government. That road leads as surely to ruin as the one called "secession," which has *frightened so many inconsiderate people from the safe middle path.*

We have no fear but that the country will see and escape one danger as well as it did the other. But in doing so, it will drop the men who are leading it into unsafe paths. If the Republican Party chooses to go with those men, it goes straight toward ruin; it will lose inevitably the best part of its followers; nor will it need a *Tribune* to read these out of the party. The country is now at peace; the condition of affairs is such that men need no longer set aside all other interests to unite upon a single point. Slavery has gone down; rebellion has been crushed; and American citizens may once more turn their attention to other and equally important questions. *It is a mistake to suppose that any party can now rule by the stale cry that the Union is in danger from either slavery or rebellion.*

No Reason for Hostility to the Convention.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We do not find in the study of current events a good reason for the intense hostility that some of our friends display toward the Philadelphia Convention. There are two points in the call for that Convention that all good Union men cordially indorse. We quote from the call:

"The Union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation.

"Slavery is abolished, and neither can or ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction."

That is to say, liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. Will it be nothing for the Democratic Party to come forward and take its place under its banner? Suppose the leaders are not sincere, is it not something that they confess before the world the expediency of abandoning the old heresy of secession and shame of Slavery?

And if delegates come up from the South under such a call, is it not a healthful sign of the times? If the Philadelphia Convention not only affirms that the Union is in every case indissoluble, and Slavery forever abolished, but follows the example of the Indiana Democracy at New-Albany in declaring the war for the overthrow of the disunionists just and necessary, it will have a powerful influence for good in the pacification of the country. If the old venomous spirit of secession and Slavery appears and controls the Convention, the Union Party will be strengthened and consolidated, and the new party will be dead before it is born.

If a party should be organized based upon the ideas of perpetual union and universal liberty, and should contain the moderate men of the South, who honestly accept the situation, and that large portion of the Northern democracy who do not sympathize with treason and Slavery, such a party would not endanger our national unity, personal liberty, or public credit; and while members of the Union Party would prefer their own organization, the appearance of another party in the field, not indictable for treason, should not be unwelcome, for in the course of human events it might not be without its usefulness.

The Difficulties of Reconstruction.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The manipulations which the Tennessee resolution and its preamble underwent in the Senate, prove the difficulty of making any statement of the exact theory on which the lately insurgent States are to be treated which shall satisfy all, even of those who agree as to the practical step to be taken. The Senate spent the better part of a legislative day in amending, substituting and striking out; and when it had finally hit upon a form of words which could pass, sixteen Senators are named as "absent or not voting," although more than one of these gentlemen was in his place a short time before and may be fairly supposed to have been ready to vote upon almost any other question except this. * * *

It is probable that, as finally passed by the Senate, the measure failed to represent anybody's views with anything like the precision to which it pretends. Certainly it does not represent the views of Mr. TRUMBULL and his Committee, who undertook to have the resolution declare a recognition of the State of Tennessee as entitled to the rights and guarantees of a State under the Constitution. It does not satisfy Mr. SHERMAN, who desired the simplest measure possible. Although Mr. SUMNER and Mr. BROWN had procured the striking out of the recital that Tennessee has a Government republican in form, they voted against the measure. And as for the President's friends, two of them voted against it and three voted for it under protest. We desire no better proof than is given by these proceedings of *the wisdom of doing whatever is necessary in these perplexed matters with as few words as possible.* Lord MANSFIELD's advice to the colonial judge to give no reasons in deciding cases, because his decisions would probably be right, but his reasons would certainly be wrong, is to be commended to the attention of gentlemen in Congress. *They can hardly go wrong in getting back into its former "practical relations" any State which proves its loyalty, and conforms to the conditions laid down; but the less that is said by way of defining the exact legal theory of the operation the better.*

Strong and Unanimous Action Necessary.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Some strong and unanimous action of the people, looking to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union out of the death grasp of the political demagogues who would destroy both, is indispensable at this juncture. The large body of patriotic men, whose names are suspended to the call for the meeting of this important assemblage, very properly commence their pungent and thrilling address to the people of the United States, with the announcement that "dangers threaten"—that "the Constitution, the citadel of our liberties, is directly assailed," and that "the future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue."

We believe, although the time for making arrangements for so momentous an occasion is short, that *the masses are everywhere moving throughout the States in obedience to the call that has been made on them.* It is not in the nature of freemen, acquainted, from their youth upward, with the principles and doctrines of constitutional liberty, to be indifferent to the dangers by which they are surrounded, in consequence of the reckless course pursued, for such a length of time, by those who assume to represent them in both branches of the National Legislature. They love the Union of their fathers, for which they and their children have recently shed their blood freely on so many battlefields, and they perceive that its integrity and its existence may be, and are seriously imperilled by unjust and unconstitutional legislation, as by the overt acts of hostile armies.

Let even the Radicals, STEVENS, SUMNER, *et id omne genus*, repent of their misdeeds and we will forgive the past, and shake hands with them, but let them repent as speedily as possible, for the day of their salvation draws to a close. If they neglect the present opportunity, and especially if they should resort to their usual practice of endeavoring to thwart the efforts of the friends of the Constitution, who desire to restore the Union to its integrity, and to promote a spirit of conciliation among all parties, we cannot answer for the consequences. If they are ready now, however, at the eleventh hour, to come back to the constitutional fold from which they have departed, and pledge themselves to sin no more, the country will rejoice at such evidence, on their part, of a returning sense of justice, to which, we have reason to regret, they have been too long strangers.

The Case of Minister Harvey.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

In March last, Mr. HARVEY, the American Minister at Portugal, wrote an informal letter to Gov. SEWARD, which was published in the TIMES, applauding the policy of the President and criticising somewhat sharply the action of Congress. Because of this letter, not having the power to turn Mr. HARVEY out of office, Congress has stopped his pay.

If it is the right for Congress to practically remove one man from office for unfavorably criticising its conduct, is it not right for the President to do the same thing in the case of all office-holders who indulge a similar criticism about him? Congress is no more above criticism than the President, and should be no more sensitive. Indeed, if there is any excuse for irritation and retaliation, it is on the side of the President. He stands alone, and must, in his own person, receive whatever shafts are hurled at him. But Congress is "a noun of multitude," and each member can either consider the objectionable matter directed at every one but himself, or, if willing to take his share, divide the abuse in homeopathic doses among the crowd.

In this case it was Congress and not the President who was "gored," and as in the case of the fable, that made all the difference in the world. Nevertheless, *if Congress was right in cutting off Mr. Harvey's rations, the President, acting under like provocation, would not be wrong if he should "stop the grog" of every office-holder in the country.*

But Congress proposes to prevent the President from following its example, "by taking a recess" from time to time, instead of adjourning! This is like the old Scotch parson, who was not very exemplary himself, but desired that his parishioners should be. He said to them, "Bretbren! I dinna want ye to do as I do, but to do as I bid ye."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, of Camden, N. J., has recently written a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in relation to the accusation against him in that paper that he had been recreant to the interests of his constituents, his State and the nation. He says: "The quarrel into which I have unhappily been driven, in New-Jersey, is a logical one, chiefly personal in its nature. Neither good sense nor good manners require that this quarrel should be made the occasion for willful deliberate and premeditated lying at my expense. I have been silent since the Legislature adjourned, because I have believed it possible that a public opportunity would be given me in which I can meet my enemies face to face before the people. They have always been my friends—the politicians never."

At the adjourned meeting of members of the three political committees, appointed in 1860, in Richmond, Va., July 18, the following resolution was, among others, adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, whose feelings and opinions in this regard they feel sure they truly represent, do declare that they heartily sympathize with the law-abiding citizens of the Northern States in the objects of the proposed Convention, assuring them of their anxious disposition to coöperate with them in restoring real peace, in bringing back the Government in practice to its settled principles and usages under the Constitution, and assuring to all the blessings of equal, free, Republican Government.

The Indianapolis, (Ind.,) *Journal* thus alludes to Gen. JOHN COBURN, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Indiana District: "Public opinion long since settled upon Gen. COBURN for this position, and the Convention has given expression to the sentiment of the Union voters of the District in making the nomination. He has talents of a high order, a character above reproach, and served the country ably and faithfully during three years of the war; first as Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and subsequently as the commander of a brigade, in which capacity he served in the arduous and brilliant campaign which terminated in the capture of Atlanta."

A meeting was held at Dinwiddie, Va., July 16, to provide for representation in the Philadelphia Convention. The Richmond *Index*, in alluding to the meeting, says: "We hope this good example will be followed throughout the district so far as the arrangements of the County Courts will permit; satisfied, as we are, that the people desire representation, and are heartily tired of the wire-workers and hair-splitters who, for selfish purposes, for the love of hobbies, for natural perversity, or for motives less reprehensible, desire to throw obstacles in the way of the only effort made in six years to found a party on a sober, conservative, constitutional basis.

At the recent Republican Convention in Northumberland County, Penn., resolutions, indorsing the nomination of Gen. GEARY for Governor, and the action of Congress, were passed; and also the following:

Resolved, That, in this crisis of public affairs, full of gratitude for his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* suggested, the other day, that in case the constitutional amendment is ratified in August, establishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the gentlemen already named as candidates in connection with that office shall meet in Raleigh and select one from among themselves, or some one else to fill that position.

E. D. HOLBROOK is the Democratic candidate for Congressional delegate from Idaho, and J. M. KIRKPATRICK is the Republican candidate. Hon. A. BRADFORD, it is thought, will be the Republican candidate in Colorado. The Convention is to be held at Denver, Aug. 27.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* recommends Gen. WILLIAM R. COX as a candidate for Governor, but the Wilmington *Journal* opposes the agitation of the subject at the present time as premature and harmful.

Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, declines a renomination, and Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, of Concord, is talked of as the Republican candidate. The election takes place in March, 1867.

Gen. WILLIAM HARROW, of Evansville, Ind., was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention in the First Indiana District on the 19th. He was present and addressed the Convention.

DAVID PRICE, postmaster at Newark, N. J., has resigned, because he cannot approve of the President's policy. The President has nominated Gen. EZRA A. CARMAN to succeed him.

The *New-Jersey Review*, of Newark, advocates the nomination of Ex-Mayor MOSES BIGELOW as State Senator, and Dr. ENGLISH for Congress from the Fourth New-Jersey District.

The Kansas Republican State Convention is to be held at Topeka, Septembr 5.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

The Brooklyn Cholera Field—The Poison Here and on the Islands.

On the road to Greenwood, just after you leave the Hamilton-avenue Ferry gate, you observe at your right, about six blocks distant, several little settlements of shanties in the mud. This is the most populous part of the stygian Twelfth Ward of the Healthiest City in the Union. The entire Ward, which is bounded by Hamilton-avenue, Buttermilk Channel and Gowanus Bay, was once either black salt marsh or a cluster of Islands that were washed by the tides. It is little better now. From the ferry to Van Brunt-street, the most elevated land in the ward, there may be two feet ascent—certainly not more; and then you are not six feet above the level of the ordinary spring tide; and far down Van Brunt-street, beyond the stench-pen which they style "Prospect-square," the spring-tides often overflow the causeways that are by courtesy called public streets. Not a solitary street in all this tract of perhaps two thousand acres, with upward of thirteen thousand inhabitants thereon, has a sewer. Nor can a street there be sewered. For the enterprising landlords and City Hall loungers who surveyed and planned this part of the city graded the thoroughfares on a dead level, at an elevation of only six feet above the tide, and manifestly studied, not to make land which should be fit for human habitation, but merely to make city lots for sale. Furthermore, they built the streets only above the water level, and left the sunken lots between to become stagnant, slimy and poisonous offal ponds.

This is Brooklyn's cholera field. Here, in the last decade, a number of Irish laborers purchased building lots for a song, and planted their pig-pens and shanties. Others of their countrymen, following their example, made their first start in the New World by erecting new shanties adjoining the habitations of the pioneers, and at length the region became populous. When the cholera poison first appeared among the squalid dwellers here, the streets were foul and offensive quagmires; the areas were vast basins of putrescence; the water-closets had everywhere overflowed; swine were kept at the threshold of nearly every house, and in some cases the pig had a free pass into the kitchen. In the settlement bounded by Richard, Elizabeth and Walcott streets and the water, there was a common pump, and into this much of the excrement from the surrounding shanties found its way. The shanties, which are of plain whitewashed boards, overlapping each other both on the roofs and on the sides, are built in streets running laterally from Van Brunt, Dwight and Columbia streets down to the high-water mark on a creek which winds from the Erie Basin far up through the Ward, and at the time when our offal contractors were tossing carcasses overboard in the Bay the people who dwelt on the water's edge were frequently treated to a stench which varied the stinks to which they had became accustomed. At all times the tide, which washes the door stools of these shanties, is the bilge-water which we smell when we visit our docks when the tide is out. In New-York we have nothing to compare with the atmosphere of the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, as it was a month ago, except, perhaps, it may be the combination of stinks in the neighborhood of Abattoir-place.

In vain the Board of Health appealed to the authorities of Brooklyn, and warned them of imminent pestilence. The Board was a Republican body, and to recognize it would be to throw winning cards into the hands of the Republican Party. So the Alderman of the Twelfth industriously poisoned the minds of his constituents against the Health Board, and taught them to regard every sanitary officer as a fanatic who was seeking opportunity unduly to interfere with their domestic affairs. And his docile pupils listened and believed until their eyes were opened by cholera of the most malignant type stalking in their midst. Then the Board of Health, which all the while had suffered a score of twopenny politicians to make it a byword, ceased scolding at the authorities, took the Twelfth Ward in hand, and contrived to cart away nearly all the garbage that filled the streets before any Judge could draw up an injunction. Next the Health Commissioners sent their Inspectors into the ward with seventy cartmen and five hundred barrels of chloride of lime, and this they managed to distribute without being enjoined. But when they seized the Columbia Bakery, at the intersection of Atlantic-avenue and Van Brunt-street, and made known their intention of saving the lives of the Twelfth Warders by giving them the best medical treatment therein, a howl was heard in the City Hall, and straightway they were dragged into a Brooklyn Court and required to pledge themselves to abandon the new-made hospital at an early day. Then when, on Monday, Commissioner ACTON went into the midst of the shanties and ordered the Police to take the handles from the pumps into which privies were overflowing, the masculine population, whom the Aldermen had taught in the barrooms, set up another howl. But what said their wives—the persons whom our reporter saw, yesterday, bearing their pailfulls of Ridgewood from the hydrant on Van Brunt-street down to their riparian dwellings? They uttered no word of complaint. They had seen the cartmen bearing away the excrement which flooded their yards and almost flowed into their kitchens; they knew the quality of the water which they had drawn from their wells; they saw the workmen sprinkling disinfectants everywhere, and they perceived a sweetening of the atmosphere.

At nightfall, yesterday, the Twelfth Ward, of Brooklyn, had been made as clean and salubrious as it can be made, and there was a possibility of checking the pestilence. Seven patients lay in the hospital, and two additional cases of cholera had been reported.

CHOLERA ON THE ISLANDS.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. McCOY returned from one of the hospital ships to see her child, on Ward's Island. She reached the Island at 11 P. M., and on the next day the two children who had been most in her company were taken down by cholera. On the 16th, a healthy woman, (Mrs. BURR,) who had been employed as a helper on the Island, and had been in contact with Mrs. McCOY, died of cholera. Then the woman who had washed Mrs. BURR's garments was attacked; she died on the 19th. On the 21st another woman was attacked in the same ward. Then the outbreak became general in the wash-house buildings, and has since spread to other wards and to the Lunatic Asylum. From the 15th instant to the 23d, thirty cholera cases were reported, and seven deaths occurred.

The disease on Hart's and Governor's Islands is among the soldiers; but to what extent we have not learned.

In Bellevue Hospital a few cases of cholera-morbus were recently reported, and the patients were treated in the usual way. The disease began to spread last week, and there are nineteen cholera patients in the institution, nearly all of whom must die.

THE NEW YORK CHOLERA RECORD.

The following list of deaths from cholera in this City is official:

JULY 20.—Mrs. CHRISTINA BROCK, a native of Bavaria, aged 33 years, died at No. 223 Second-street. Ill 10 hours.

JULY 21.—JOSEPH MASKELL, a native of England, aged 53 years, died at No. 102 Washington-street. Ill 2 days.

JULY 21.—GEORGIANA GETGINS, a native of Germany, aged 31 years, died at No. 58 Baxter-street. Ill 14 hours.

JULY 21.—MARY BYRNS, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years, died at No. 47 Mott-street. Ill two days.

JULY 21.—JAMES HATTON, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years, died at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

JULY 21.—WILLIAM BURKE, a native of New-York, aged 12 years, died at No. 287 Front-street. Ill 24 hours.

JULY 21.—ANDREW MARTIN, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, died at No. 319 Broadway. Ill 18 hours.

JULY 21.—MARGARET DANIELS, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, died at No. 49 Mott-street.

JULY 21.—BRIDGET GREEN, a native of Virginia, aged 60 years, died at No. 6 Jersey-street. Ill 14 hours.

JULY 22.—THOMAS J. VAN BUSKIRK, a native of New-York City, aged 22 years, died at No. 185 Elm-street. Ill 20 hours.

JULY 22.—BRIDGET SINGLETON, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, died at Bellevue Hospital.

JULY 22.—CORNELIUS CARR, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, died at the intersection of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue.

JULY 23.—PATRICK DONNELLY, a native of Ireland, aged 64 years, died at No. 230 Varick-street. Ill 17 hours.

JULY 23.—ELIZABETH LYNCH, a native of Ireland, aged 79 years, died at No. 7 Jersey-street. Ill two days.

JULY 24.—ALFRED GOLDER, a native of England, aged 38 years, died at No. 78 Mulberry-street. Had been only twenty-one days a resident of the City.

JULY 24.—MARGARET McGRATH, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, died at No. 225 Elizabeth-street. Ill two days.

JULY 24.—PATRICK DOYLE, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, died in Third-avenue, near Eightieth-street. Ill 36 hours.

JULY 24.—ELIZA MURPHY, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, died in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Ill 15 hours.

JULY 24.—MARY ANN MARTIN, a native of New-York, aged 2 years and 6 months, died at No. 71 Broome-street. Ill 7 hours.

JULY 24.—Mrs. CARR, a native of Ireland, aged 27 years, died at the Battery Barracks. Ill 24 hours.

JULY 25.—EDWARD WELTON, a native of England, died at the Battery Hospital at 6:30 A. M. Ill 10 hours. He was 34 years of age.

JULY 25.—JOHN CHRISTIAN, aged 39 years, a native of Germany, died at noon at No. 146 East Forty-first-street. Ill 18 hours.

YESTERDAY'S BULLETIN,

at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, bore the following record in addition to two fatal cases which are reported above:

JOHN W. SHERIDAN, at the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, was found by the Inspector to be suffering from cholera on Tuesday, having been ill since Saturday.

JAMES YATES, of No. 10 State-street, was down with cholera on Wednesday morning, and taken to the Battery Hospital.

CHRISTOPHER BLAKE, aged 30 years, at No. 113 Mulberry-street, was taken down on Friday with symptoms of cholera.

ELIZA BLAKE, aged 31 years, wife of the above, was taken at No. 113 Mulberry-street, on Friday, with cholera. Both have since convalesced.

MARY BLAKE, daughter of the above, was taken at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, and at the time of closing the bulletin was in partial collapse.

ELLEN BLAKE, aged 7 years, was taken on Tuesday, at 10 P. M., at No. 113 Mulberry-street, and on Wednesday morning was in collapse.

JOHN MASTERSON, of No. 277 Broome-street, aged 32 years, a native of New-York City, was taken with cholera at 10 P. M. on Tuesday. Was doing well when seen by the Inspector at noon on Wednesday.

—— WASHBURN, a native of New-York, aged 50 years, was taken with diarrhœa on Tuesday, and at noon on Wednesday was in collapse, at No. 28 Grand-street.

ANNA FRONDES, aged 61 years, was taken down at No. 137 West Thirty-first-street, with diarrhœa; on Tuesday symptoms of cholera were manifested, and at noon on Wednesday she was in collapse.

MARY McLAUGHLIN, a native of Ireland, was in collapse at No. 66 Mulberry-street, at noon on Wednesday.

On Tuesday afternoon three boarders at No. 10 State-street, where JAMES YATES had been taken down by cholera, were reported sick, and the Sanitary Inspectors, finding the house infected, cut off all communication and went vigorously to work fighting the poison.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, read as follows:

MARY A. NEEDHAM, Walcott-street, near Richard—will probably recover.

BRIDGET CAHILL, No. 185 Prospect-street—in collapse.

LOUIS HEMEMAN, Red Hood Point—recovering.

Mrs. THORN, Bushwick-avenue, near Myrtle—recovering.

Mrs. FOX, Columbia-street, below Hamilton-avenue—just reported.

ELIZA FORBES, Sedgwick-street, near Columbia—in collapse.

HELENA SCHMIDT, Bompgie's Wharf, Red Hook—recent case.

The Police reported a case of cholera on board the brig *Fortunatti Corodi*, lying at the Atlantic Dock. The man was taken on the 24th, and died on Wednesday morning.

Policeman LANIGAN reports that an unknown woman was taken with cholera while on board one of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats. She was taken to the Cholera Hospital.

HORRORS ON SHIP BOARD.

Conclusion of the Inquest on the Body of Patrick Conway—The Mate of the Southard held Responsible.

The adjourned inquest over the remains of PATRICK CONWAY, *alias* Joseph Mock, whose death was caused by ill-treatment received at sea, was concluded yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN. The following is the evidence elicited:

Deputy Coroner Thomas Robinson, M. D., being duly sworn, deposed: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased; autopsy made ten hours after death; after a careful examination I failed to discover any marks of violence whatever; the body was very much emaciated, and had little or no adipose; in opening into the cavity of the thorax, I found the lungs much degenerated, and in an advanced stage of phthisis pulmonalis; the plema of both lungs was firmly adherent at its lateral and posterior portions; the substance of both lungs was solidified in several places; I also noticed several ulcers and cicatrices in both lungs; I found the pericardium distended with serum; I observed at the surface of the heart two distinct patches, the remains of pericorditis; the liver was fatty; the kidneys were granulous; from a careful examination, both external and internal, I am under the opinion that deceased had been suffering from consumption of long standing, together with other organic derangements; the immediate cause of death was phthisis pulmonalis, complicated with disease of the heart.

This concluding the testimony, the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following as their verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by phthisis pulmonalis, complicated with disease of the heart, and we think that his death was accelerated by cruel and inhuman treatment, received on board the ship *J. T. Southard*, at the hands of the Mate, S. A. WILLIAMS."

The Coroner accordingly issued his warrant for the arrest of the Mate, and placed it in the hands of Capt. JAMESON, of the Seventh Precinct Police, for execution.

The Portland Sufferers.

The Treasurer of the Portland Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions:

Robert Lenox Kennedy	$100	H. O.	10
J. Lee, Smith & Co.	25	J. Q. Preble & Co.	100
J. H. Boynton	50	Collection of Wallabout Presbyterian Church, Franklin-av.	35
K.	1		
G. W. Faber	50	Shoe & Leather Bank	500
L. H. M. D.	10	Greenwich Bank	200
Cash	5		
Total			$1,086
Previously acknowledged			*101,749 56
Grand Total			$102,835 56

*This includes the amount collected at the New-York Produce Exchange.

JULY 25, 1866. A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$95,644	Thistle Society	$150
Brooklyn	14,000	Open Board	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,592	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,705
Board of Brokers	3,000	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	7,081
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$139,663

The Citizens' Committee are just $4,356 short of $100,000. The even amount should be made up to-day. Persons who want to contribute with this in view can send their money to Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip.

The total amount of money received for the sufferers by the fire in Portland, by the Mayor of that city, is $207,679 58. Fresh contributions in money and supplies are constantly arriving. The number of rations required daily has fallen to but little more than half what it was six days ago. The work of providing for the destitute generally is done in a systematic and satisfactory manner.

Another Haul of Counterfeiters' Tools.

There are so many persons in the community to whom "the world owes a living," that great crimes against the people start up in open day into full blown enterprises. Of this class counterfeiting appears to set up its claims. Yesterday the secret service officers, acting on information they had received, made a descent on a gang whose headquarters were located at No. 43 Maiden-lane. They expected to have been enabled to capture nearly all the gang, but found, on effecting an entrance, that none of the parties present were connected with its operations except one JOHN BRIM. The officers arrested him, and captured an immense amount of counterfeiting material, consisting of a very fine and elaborate transfer press, dies, plates, &c., &c., of the aggregate value of about $100,000. BRIM was lodged in Ludlow-street Jail, and the officers took the press apart themselves and caused it and all the other materials, tools, &c., to be taken to the United States Marshal's Office. Some twenty persons are now imprisoned in the Ludlow-street Jail who are interested in various gangs of counterfeiters. The Solicitor of the Treasury Department is understood to be in possession of information, which cannot, for prudential reasons, be disclosed at present, which will doubtless lead to the detection, arrest and, it is hoped, the conviction of most, if not all, of the principal counterfeiters in the United States.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met this afternoon, President VERPLANCK in the chair.

A letter was received from the Medical Board of Ward's Island Hospital, notifying the Commissioners that cholera morbus has appeared among the inmates.

On motion of Commissioner LOUTREL, the Board were authorized to engage two assistant Resident Physicians for the ensuing three months, subject to the approval of the Board.

The following is the regular statement:

Number of emigrants arrived to July 18, 1866		137,571
Number of emigrants arrived since to 25th		6,319
Total		143,890
To same date in 1865		88,902

Number of emigrants in Institution, Ward's Island: 1866...1,193 \| 1865...864 \| 1864...880 \| 1863...719

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1866		$12,007 96
Aggregate receipts to July 18, 1866	$338,301 37	
Received since to July 25, for commutation of alien passengers	13,680 00	—352,341 37
Total		$364,349 33
Disbursements as per previous account, to July 18, 1866	269,507 64	
No. payments July 18		269,507 64
Balance		$94,841 69

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal, thirty thousand tons, took place yesterday, through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer.

The attendance at the sale was not near as large as usual, but the trade was well represented and the lots were rapidly disposed of. The auctioneer announced that such portion of the coal sold as might be delivered after the 1st of August, would be exempt from Government tax.

The following prices were obtained:

9,000 tons lump coal	$6 25	@	$6 50
5,000 tons steamer coal	6 50	@	6 60
5,000 tons grate coal	6 62½	@	6 75
3,000 tons egg coal	6 65	@	6 75
4,000 tons stove coal	7 20	@	7 37½
4,000 tons chestnut coal	5 50	@	5 55

The following are the figures of the previous sale:

Lump coal	$6 25	@	$6 40
Steamer coal	6 62½	@	—
Grate coal	6 75	@	7 00
Egg coal	6 90	@	7 00
Stove coal	7 00	@	7 25
Chestnut coal	5 70	@	5 85

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

JULY 26.—Eckford *vs.* Eagle, second nines, at Union Ground, Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M.

JULY 27.—Eckford *vs.* Irvington, on Union Grounds, Williamsburgh.

JULY 27.—Montauk *vs.* Burnside, on Montauk Grounds, at 2:30 P. M.

JULY 28.—Active, of New-York, *vs.* Excelsior, of New-York, at Brooklyn.

ATLANTIC VS. IRVINGTON.

An erroneous impression prevails that the second match between the Irvington and Atlantic Clubs will be played to-day. The match will doubtless be played shortly, but certainly not this week. A great deal of interest attaches to the coming match, owing to the fact that the Irvingtons succeeded in the last game in wresting from the Atlantics the laurels they had so nobly worn for two years. The Irvingtons subsequently went to Philadelphia and were badly beaten. The Atlantic Club invited the Irvingtons to play the second game to-day, but owing to an engagement which the latter had they were unable to accept. The time for the game is therefore not decided upon as yet. To-morrow (Friday) the Irvingtons will play the return game of their match with the Eckfords, on the grounds of the latter, at Williamsburgh.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBING HER FRIEND.

Yesterday morning ADA STUART, who resides with Mrs. POST, at No. 23 Charles-street, appeared in Court, and stated that on the 20th inst. a silk dress, a new dress pattern, and a variety of other articles, valued in the aggregate at $56, had been stolen from her trunk. She also stated that she had learned that MARIA BALMER had sold the dress pattern to MAGGIE KANE, of No. 23 Charles-street, and had given the silk dress to MARY DUNLOP, of No. 12 Jones-street, and that JANE WEAVER, of No. 51 Charles-street, had seen said property in MARIA's possession. On this showing a warrant was issued by the Magistrate, and the accused was arrested by Officer SEIBERT, of the Court squad. On being brought before the Court MARIA was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $300 bail. She is a native of Canada, and 30 years of age.

GRAND LARCENY.

NICHOLAS MURPHY, residing at Sweeney's Hotel, in Chatham-street, made oath that on the night of the 23d inst. he met ANNIE MORRIS on Broadway, and accompanied her home at No. 102 Greene-street; that she took out of his pocket a gold watch and chain, valued at $300, and ANNIE took them from him, saying she would put them in her trunk for safe keeping. The next morning he woke and found that ANNIE had disappeared, taking with her his timekeeper. He at once notified the Detective Police, and Detective COYLE arrested ANNIE, when she voluntarily admitted having stolen the watch, saying that she had given it to ALICE BAKER to sell. ALICE was also arrested, and the watch and chain recovered. Both girls were committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail each. ANNIE MORRIS is 22 years of age and a native of Ireland. She made the following statement: "I took the man's watch and chain, and went with it up to ALICE BAKER's, at No. 69 Greene-street, and gave her the watch and chain to sell. I told her I stole it from a man, and she went out and came back in about three-quarters of an hour and gave me $55. I gave her mother $5 as a present, and I bought ALICE a hat for $6. I make this statement now in ALICE's presence, and without fear or compulsion."

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night Sergt. GARLAND, of the Second District Court Squad, with Officers ROBINSON, PALMER, SIEBERT and O'BYRNE, of his command, visited the alleged disorderly house at No. 110 Clinton-place, and arrested ALICE PRICE, the reputed proprietress, and LAURA STERN, LIZZIE WARREN, ALICE MORGAN, MARTHA HASTINGS, NELLIE WILLIAMS, inmates of the establishment, with a young man named ISAAC HOWLAND. The arrests were made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice DODGE on complaint of Mr. JOHN POLEHAMUS, of No. 108 Clinton-place. Mrs. PRICE was held to bail in the sum of $500, which was furnished at once, and the other prisoners were fined $10 each and discharged.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

DOLLAR JEWELRY SWINDLE.

On Monday afternoon, JOHN CASSIDY, a native of Connecticut, passed through Broadway, when he was induced to enter a cheap jewelry establishment of JOHN BARDEN, at No. 421½ Broadway. While there he purchased 24 chances for certain prizes exhibited, but on opening the envelopes he was shown a few articles of trifling value, which he refused to accept. On making a complaint before the Court, BARDEN was arrested by Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, when he was required to furnish bail to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.

AUGUSTUS MILLER, of No. 45 Eldridge-street, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer JACKSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen from the dwelling house of CATHERINE HAVERSANG, No. 100 Elizabeth-street, twenty-five yards of muslin, a needle-worked petticoat, seven towels, a quantity of sheets, three hundred cigars, several silver coins and United States legal tender notes, all of the value of $102 50. According to the evidence of Mrs. HAVERSANG, it appeared that the prisoner was employed by her as a domestic when arrested, and during the night of the 20th inst. she got out of bed and carried away the property. The silver coins were found in her possession by Officer JACKSON, who was informed by FREDERICK MILLER that the remainder of the articles had also been stolen by her. AUGUSTA was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. She is 33 years of age.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.

KATE CLANCY was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen a cluster diamond ring valued at $200, from JOHN BUYS, who on the prisoner being brought into Court made oath that he allowed her to try the ring on her finger, when she refused to restore it to him. The accused denied this statement, claiming that BUYS had given her the ring. The girl was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE KNIFE.

On Tuesday evening, JOHN H. TRAPP and GEO. A. MOTT, who practice law at the bar of this Court, quarrelled about a prisoner then arraigned before the magistrate, both claiming to have been retained by him as counsel. The quarrel ran high, and at length culminated in TRAPP stabbing his opponent in the face with a pocket knife, in the street, in front of the Court-room. Roundsman HART, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the offender, and locked him up. Yesterday morning TRAPP was arraigned before the Court, under a charge of felonious assault, preferred against him by MOTT, whose face is badly disfigured. In answer to the charge, TRAPP said: "MOTT wanted to fight me in a room adjoining the Court-room. MOTT assaulted and beat me before I touched him. I took this penknife away from MOTT to defend myself with. I only cut him in self-defence." He was committed for trial, in default of bail. TRAPP was at one time a school officer for the Thirteenth Ward, and was arrested a few months since, on a charge of shooting a man at a political meeting. He resides at No. 71 Pitt-street, and is 29 years of age, and a native of this City.

LAW REPORTS.

Appeal to This Court—The Rule Requires the Transcript of the Record to be Filed, and the Case Docketed at the Term Next Succeeding the Appeal—Exceptions to the Rule—Mandamus is the Proper Remedy where Appeal is Denied, and to Compel the Clerk, in Case of Refusal, to Prepare and Deliver the Transcript.

The United States, appellants vs. Vincente P. Gomez.—This is an appeal from a decree of the District Court for the Southern District of California, confirming certain land titles claimed by the defendant in error, the facts concerning which appear below.

By the Court, Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivering the opinion:

Claim of the appellee, as described in his petition to the Land Commissioners, was for a tract of land situated in California, called Panoche Grange, of the extent of four square leagues, and he alleged that the tract was granted to him in the year 1844, by Gov. Manuel Micheltorena. Unable to exhibit his title papers, as required by the act of Congress upon the subject, he relied upon paroul proof to show their existence, loss, and contents. Commissioners rejected the claim, and the claimant appealed to the District Court, where the claim for the whole tract was confirmed. Final decree, as amended, was entered on the 5th day of February, 1858, and on the 25th day of August 1862, the appeal of the United States was allowed.

1. Appellants insist that the claim is utterly without merit, and that the decree of the District Court should be reversed. On the other hand, the claimant denies that this Court has jurisdiction of the cause, and contends that the appeal should be dismissed. Principal difficulty in the case grows out of certain proceedings in the cause which have taken place since it first made its appearance in this Court. Docket entries for the December Term, 1858, shows that the case was first presented here at that term by the claimant, as an appeal not prosecuted, and that it was, on the production of the record, on his motion dismissed in conformity to the rules of the Court for the want of prosecution. Mandate of the Court dismissing the appeal, was on the 18th day of March following, delivered to the assignee of the claimant.

2. Nothing further was done in the cause in this Court until the December Term, 1859, when the Attorney-General filed a motion to rescind the decree dismissing the cause, and to revoke the mandate basing the motion upon the grounds that the decree and mandate had both been procured by misrepresentation and fraud. The minutes of the Clerk also show that he filed his motion on the 27th day of January, 1860, and that the claimant, on the 2d day of March following, filed three other motions. The first motion of the claimant was for *mandamus* to the District Court, to compel the Judge to file the mandate, and permit the execution of the decree confirming the claim. The second motion was for *mandamus* to compel the District Court to dismiss an application before it to open the decree and grant a rehearing. The third motion was for *mandamus* to compel the Surveyor-General to survey the land confirmed by the decree. All those motions were heard at the same time, and the Court overruled the several motions of the claimant, and entered a decree rescinding the decree dismissing the appeal, and revoked and canceled the mandate as moved by the Attorney-General. (United States *vs.* Gomez, 23 How., 326.) Affidavits offered showed that no appeal had been taken by the United States, and that the statement that such an order had been made as was exhibited in the transcript and filed in the case, was false. They showed not only that the United States had not appealed, but that a motion filed by their special counsel for a rehearing was still pending in the District Court. The decision of the Court, therefore, was that the appeal was not before the Court when the cause was docketed and dismissed.

3. Next appearance of the case here was at the December Term, 1863, which is the appeal now before the Court. Record was filed and the cause docketed on the 29th day of February, 1864, and on the 31st day of March following the claimant filed a motion to dismiss the appeal, because, as therein alleged, this Court had no jurisdiction "to hear and determine the same." 1. Because the five years within which an appeal can be taken, had expired before the appeal was claimed and allowed. 2. Because the entry of the appeal was without authority, and had been set aside. 3. Because there was no citation. 4. Because the appeal was not seasonably prosecuted. 5. Because the transcript of the record was incomplete. Parties were heard upon that motion, and on the 18th day of April, of the same year, it was unanimously overruled. (U. S. *vs.* Gomez, 1 Wall, 698.)

4. Coming to the present term of the Court the docket entries show that the motion under consideration was filed by the claimant on the 9th day of February last. He moved the Court to strike out certain matters printed in the record, and requested the Court to determine the fourth cause assigned in the motion of the preceding term for the dismissal of the cause, which, as he alleges, was not noticed, considered or decided when the motion was overruled and denied. Both branches of the motion were subsequently argued by counsel, and on the 26th day of February last the motion was overruled, but the Chief Justice, in announcing the result remarked that the question of jurisdiction would be open when the case should be argued on the merits.

Since that time the cause has been reached in the regular call of the docket, and has been fully argued on both sides. Claimant still denies the jurisdiction of the Court, and the counsel have argued all the questions of jurisdiction presented for decision in the original motion to dismiss.

5. Three of those questions, to wit, the first, third and fifth, were carefully examined and decided by this Court during the same term in which the motion was filed, and it is only necessary to refer to that decision as the final determination of the Court. (United States *vs.* Gomez, 1 Wall, 689.) Special mention was not made of the second question presented in the motion, because what was said by the Court in disposing of the first question, rendered any further remarks upon the subject unnecessary. Express statement of the opinion is, that the appeal to this Court was allowed on the day therein specified. But the suggestion is, that the Court did not decide the fourth question presented for decision, and the suggestion, so far as it applies to the opinion of the Court, is certainly well founded.

Fourth objection to the jurisdiction of the Court was that the appeal, even if legally taken and allowed, became null and void for want of seasonable prosecution. General rule, established by repeated decisions, undoubtedly is that the transcript must be filed here, and the case docketed at the term next succeeding the appeal in order to give this Court jurisdiction. (Steamer *Virginia vs.* West, 19 How., 182.) Argument upon that subject is unnecessary, as the rule has been reaffirmed at this term in an opinion delivered by the Chief-Justice. (Castro *vs.* U. S., 3, Wall.) Unless the case, therefore, falls within some exception to the general rule of practice, as derived from the act of Congress allowing appeals, the motion of the claimant must prevail.

6. Certain exceptions to that general rule are recognized and allowed, which are as well established as the rule itself. They are admitted as indispensable limitations to guard against fraud and circumvention, and to prevent a failure of justice. Where the appellant, having seasonably procured the allowance of the appeal, is prevented from obtaining the transcript by the fraud of the other party, or by the order of the Court, or by the contumacy of the clerk, the rule does not apply; provided it appears that the appellant was guilty of no laches or want of diligence in his efforts to prosecute the appeal. (United States *vs.* Booth, 21 How., 512.) Order allowing the appeal in this case was entered on the 25th day of August, 1862; but on the 6th day of October following a stipulation was entered in the minutes that the transcript should be withheld until the next term of the Court, in order to give the claimant an opportunity to move the Court to set aside the order of appeal. Such a motion was accordingly made by the claimant on the first day of the succeeding December, and on the 4th day of the same month the Court directed that the order allowing the appeal should be vacated and set aside. Reason for vacating the appeal, as assigned, was that the five years had expired before it was allowed, which is directly contrary to the decision of this Court, and consequently must be considered as overruled. (United States *vs.* Gomez, 9 Wall, 699.) Although the decision of the Court was erroneous, still the proceedings under the motion had the effect to prevent the appellants, in the meantime, from obtaining a copy of the transcript.

Session of this Court for that term commenced four days before the order of the District Court was announced vacating the appeal. Suppose the explanatory facts stopped here, it might well be assumed that it was the conduct of the claimant and the action of the Court which prevented the appellants from seasonably perfecting the appeal; but they do not by any means stop at that point. Appellants demanded the transcript on the 10th day of October, next after the appeal was allowed, and the Clerk agreed that it should be prepared and delivered. Failing to obtain it, they, on the 2d day of December following, again demanded it, and then for the first time were informed by the Clerk that he would not furnish the document. Present claimant, on the 6th day of April, 1863, instituted a proceeding in the District Court to enjoin the Clerk and District-Attorney from making out and certifying a transcript of the record, upon the ground that the order allowing the appeal was entered without authority of law, and that the appeal had been properly revoked and set aside. Result was that the Judge refused to grant the injunction; but he reiterated his opinion that no appeal was pending, and remarked that the procuring copies for the United States in such a case was a fraud upon the Government, and was not to be tolerated.

Six times the demand was made of the clerk for the transcript, and the request, as often as it was made, was refused. Such demand was made by the special counsel of the United States, and by the District-Attorney, and by the authority and direction of the Attorney-General. Throughout the clerk refused to furnish the transcript, but finally consented to furnish the Attorney-General with a copy of each paper in the case; and those separate papers, it is understood, were appended together and duly certified by the District-Attorney, as appear on the record. (12 Stat. at Large, 320.)

7. Assuming the facts to be as stated, it is obvious that the case falls within the exception to the general rule, as recognized and established in the case of the United States *vs.* Booth, to which reference has already been made. Writ of error in that case was returnable at the December Term, 1855, and it was accompanied by a citation requiring the defendant to appear on the first day of the term. No return, however, was made at the time, and on the 1st day of February following, the Attorney-General filed affidavits showing that the writ of error and citation had been duly served, and that the State Court had directed the Clerk to make no return, whereupon this Court passed an order commanding the Clerk of the State Court to make the required return, and the cause was continued, but none such was ever made. Unable to procure any such return, the Attorney-General was allowed, on the 27th of February, 1857, to file the copy of the record produced when the application was made for the writ of error, and on the 6th day of March following, the Court ordered that it should have the same effect as if it had been regularly filed by the Clerk. Evidently the power to retain jurisdiction in the case before the Court is even better supported than it was in that case, because the transcript in this case is duly certified under a new provision in a subsequent act of Congress. (12 Stat. at Large, 320.)

8. *Mandamus* unquestionably is the proper remedy where the appeal is refused, and is an appropriate remedy to compel the production of the transcript. Strong doubts are entertained, however, whether it would have been an adequate remedy in this case, because it is more than probable that, if the motion had been made, the affidavits showing the refusal of the clerk to furnish a copy would have been met by counter affidavits showing that the appeal had been vacated; and in that state of the case it would have been difficult for the Court to have decided what was right and proper between the parties without the opportunity of inspecting the record.

Grant, however, that the appellants might have had adequate remedy in a motion to this Court for a *mandamus*, still it is clear that they had a right, under the circumstances of this case, to invoke the benefit of the special provisions of the act of Congress referred to as a cumulative means of securing their rights. Application was accordingly made to the District-Attorney, and he, without delay, made the certificate exhibited in the record. Conclusion therefore is, that the case, in either point of view, is regularly before the Court, and all the motions to dismiss are overruled.

9. Regarding the case as regularly before the Court, it becomes necessary to examine the merits of the claim. Some suspicion attaches to the claim, because it is made of four leagues of land, whereas the only document introduced in support of it, which is of the least probative force, represents the original claimant as having asked but for three leagues. Document referred to purports to be the petition of the claimant, to the Governor, and there is appended to it the usual *informé*; but there is no concession or grant, nor is there any satisfactory evidence that any title of any kind was ever issued by the Governor to the claimant. He states in his petition to the Land Commissioners that he obtained the map in the record from the proper officers of the department, but the alleged fact is not satisfactorily proved. Four witnesses were examined by the claimant before the Land Commissioners, but only one of the number pretended that he had ever seen the grant, and his statements are quite too indefinite to be received as satisfactory proof.

Instead of proving possession under the grant, it is satisfactorily shown that he never occupied it at all, and it is doubtful if he ever saw the premises during the Mexican rule. Land Commissioners rejected the claim, but before it came up for hearing in the District Court his attorney had been appointed District-Attorney of the United States, and the proof shows that he conveyed two leagues of the land to the District-Attorney. Circumstances of the confirmation of the claim in the District Court are fully stated in the opinion of this Court, given when the mandate was revoked and recalled (United States *vs.* Gomez, 23 How., 339.) Comment upon these circumstances is unnecessary, except to say that the confirmation was fraudulently obtained. Although the decree was fraudulently obtained, still, inasmuch as it is correct in form, it is sufficient to sustain the appeal for the purpose of sustaining the error. Party who procured it cannot be allowed to object to its validity as a means of perpetuating the fraud, especially as he did not appeal from the decree.

The decree of the District Court is therefore reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition.

The Great Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Henry Hall, *alias* Holmes, charged with conspiring, with others, to defraud the United States Government by issuing counterfeit $100 compound interest bearing notes, was resumed yesterday.

Ann Hayden testified that she had lived in Jersey City fifteen years; knew Mrs. Henry and Chick; she occupied the lower part of the same house; had seen lead plates there; she saw Edwin Langton rasping or working at the plates, in his shirt-sleeves; I saw the plates afterward on the table, when Mrs. Henry, Mr. Henry and Edwin Langton were going out together; Mrs. Henry is that person (pointing out the former witness;) this was a year and ten months ago.

Cross-examined—I am a married woman; Chick occupied the same house with us in August and September, when I moved out of the house; I kept a slight acquaintance with them after that; I saw this plate when I was standing by the table on which it was lying; I cannot say positively this is the plate; it was something like it.

George W. Casalier testified that in his opinion the $100 bill shown to him was taken from the plate shown him; it could not have been taken from any other; it was taken with a roller press. He testified to the manner of making the plate; that some of the work was cut in, while the genuine plates were all made by transfer; that no transfers had been made from that plate as it was not hardened, and that from his knowledge of engraving the bill could not have been printed from the original plate.

Cross-examined—If another counterfeit plate had been made in the same way there would have been some difference; no two engravers would make work exactly like, and no engraver would make the same work twice; it is impossible to engrave two plates so alike that an expert could not tell it; a copy of this might be taken by a lead impression, with a copper plate taken by the battery from it, so as to resemble it exactly; such a thing is possible, but is hardly ever done, and it would be a very stupid way of doing it; the counterfeiter could harden it and use it as a bed plate to form a roller and transfer it; the Government duplicates its plates by rollers, but it takes several to make a note.

Minnie Langton recalled:

Q.—Did you receive any money from Hall other than what you have stated? A.—Yes, Sir, the day after New Years, after Edwin's death; it was at Gurney's office; the night before Holmes had taken me to Earle's Hotel to see if he could get me a room, and not being able to, he took me to Gurney's house, where I slept with his wife; he gave me $15 or $25, I don't know which; he gave it to me to pay my expenses.

Cross-examined—No other person gave me any money; I think I came here on New-Year's Day; I went home on the day I got the money; I did not then pass by the name of Mrs. Brown; I never passed by that name; I did not give my name at Taylor's Hotel the night before last; I may have had some gentlemen in my sitting-room yesterday afternoon; I had two rooms there; I went there with Mr. Tapley; I don't know whether Mr. Sewell has the room opposite mine or not; I meant yesterday to tell the truth when I said that I didn't remember any other money being given me; I thought of it when thinking about Gurney, and mentioned it to Dr. Tucker.

The prosecution then rested.

Mr. Chattfield said he had doubted whether to introduce any evidence or not on behalf of the defence. He had supposed that these plates should not be here. That parties had been entrapped into statements and admissions, and there had been a breach of confidence. He had telegraphed to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and wished to see him and have his evidence; before doing so he desired to have a conversation with Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Courtney did not know of any agreements made with the Government. This was the first he had heard of any such agreement. If he had known, and he did not believe any such thing was true, that the Solicitor of the Treasury had made any such agreement, he would had nothing to do with the case. He knew the integrity of Mr. Jordon, and he thought it was due to him, as well as counsel, that the charge made here publicly should be investigated.

The Commissioner adjourned the case till to-day.

New-York Court of Appeals.

Magie Stern, respondent, vs. *Mary M. O'Connell, administratrix of Richard O'Connell, deceased.*—Samuel Hand for appellant; John Reynolds for respondent.

Action to foreclose mortgage issued by one O'Riley and wife to plaintiff, July 23, 1859. Defence—that the mortgage is no lien upon the premises described therein, on the ground that the lien of the mortgage was cut off, &c., by the filing of a notice of *lis pendens* in an action commenced by one Edson for the foreclosure of a prior mortgage, and a decree, sale and purchase thereunder by defendant's intestate. Plaintiff's mortgage was executed on the 23d of July, 1859, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. Edson caused a summons and complaint, together with a notice of *lis pendens*, to be filed the same day at 12:30 P. M. in the Clerk's Office. Albany County, and the same were delivered to the Sheriff to serve within an hour thereafter. The question is as to the legality of the service of notice of *lis pendens* before service of summons. The actual service of summons and notice took place on the 25th of July, 1859. The Court below held that the notice could not be properly served until after the service of summons, consequently, that the proceedings in the Edson suit did not prevent the lien of plaintiff's mortgage. Held by the Court of Appeals, that the notice of *lis pendens* is to take effect from the time of the filing thereof; and that every person receiving or recording his conveyance after the filing of such notice, is deemed a subsequent purchaser or incumbrancer, and stands in the same position as if he had actually purchased, or received his incumbrance after the filing of such notices, and is bound to the same extent as though he were a party to the action.

Judgment reversed. All future questions upon this point are disposed of by the amendment to section 132, made in 1862, &c. See same.

George G. Freer et al., Appelants, vs. Abraham Stolenburgh et al., Respondents.—J. H. Reynolds for appellants; Francis Kernan for respondents. DAVIES, CH. J., delivered the opinion.

The action was brought to recover the value of certain stone taken and removed by defendants from premises owned by the plaintiffs' testatrix. The stone was taken from a stone quarry. The premises had been leased to John T. Durkee prior to the taking of the stone, and were in possession of the lessee at the time it was taken. The quarry was open at the time of the lease, and stone had been quarried and taken from it for many years before. By the terms of the lease, the premises were leased for agricultural purposes. The action proceeded only for the injury to the reversion, and the question was raised, whether or not, under the lease, the right to quarry and take away the stone did not pass to the lessee. The lessee had already recovered for the injury to his interests, and the defendants' counsel claimed that this action could not be maintained in behalf of the reversioner, and cited Saunders' case as authority.

The Saunders case (5 Cooke, 12) was an action of waste brought against Manwood, the assignee of the term, for waste done in digging sea coals from a pit which was open and in use at the time of the demise; in which the Court, after great deliberation, resolved, "that if a man hath land, in a part of which there is a coal mine open, and he leases the land to one for life or years, the lessee may dig in it, for inasmuch as the mine is open at the time, &c., and he lease all the land, it shall be intended that the intent is as general as his lease is, namely that he shall take the profit of all the land, and by consequence of the mine in it."

This Court held that by the terms of the lease the premises were leased for agricultural purposes only, and consequently the intent inferred in the Saunders case was not inferable in this. That the limitation of the use of the premises to agricultural purposes excluded the right of the lessee to dig in a stone quarry, &c.

Judgment below reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs. In which all concur.

Daniel H. Fitzhugh et al., executors of Allen Ayrault, deceased, appellant, vs. William H. Sackett, respondent.—Allen Ayrault in his lifetime sued the defendant as the acceptor of two drafts, each made by his brother, Elisha B. Sackett. Defendant in his answer denied all the allegations in the complaint. The issues were tried before a referee, who found that the defendant did not accept the drafts, or either of them, and so reported, and judgment was rendered for the defendant at the Special Term, which was affirmed on appeal by the General Term, and an appeal was taken to this Court. The referee found that the two pretended acceptances were used by the brother of the defendant to prevent the discharge of two judgments against him and one Davis, which were claimed to be liens upon the defendants' lands in Wyoming County, and in favor of Ayrault; that suits were pending between Ayrault and William B. Sackett, pertaining, among other things, to such judgment liens; that William B. Sackett, by means of such pretended acceptances of defendant, procured the satisfaction of such judgments, and, consequently, the discharge of their liens upon defendants' land—that the satisfaction of such judgments, &c., inured to the benefit of the defendant by the release of the lien of the same upon his real estate. But the referee did not find sufficient evidence that the defendant was privy to the fraud of E. B. Sackett, to hold him responsible for the same; and the referee further found that the defendant did not accept the bills of exchange, or either of them, or in any manner become liable for the payment of the same; to which finding the plaintiff excepted.

This Court, on the examination of the case, treated Elisha B. Sackett as acting for the benefit of the defendant, and held that the principal, although ignorant of the fraud perpetrated by one acting for his benefit, cannot avail himself of the fruits without adopting the instrumentalities employed; that where an agent, without authority from his principal, defrauds the one he is dealing with, his principal, not having participated in the fraud, might rescind when he discovered it, by making complete restitution. But if he retained the benefit of the fraud, he cannot claim immunity on the ground that it was committed by his agent, and not by himself.

The same principle was approved by the Court in the case of Harvy *vs.* Root (6 Tiff., 326.) That by retaining the benefits of the dealing of E. B. Sackett with Ayrault, the defendant adopted his acts; and, in the eye of the law, the representation of his agent became his own. To have escaped responsibility he should have rescinded the bargain when he discovered the fraud.

The judgment was reversed, and a new trial was ordered.

Dissenting, Judge WRIGHT and Justice MORGAN. Judge HUNT did not vote.

George T. Cookingham vs. Hannah T. Lasher, administratrix of Abraham Lasher, deceased. A. J. Parker for plaintiff; D. K. Olney for defendant.

Action for breach of warranty in exchange for horses. Answer denies the allegations, and sets up a copartnership with one Deyo, who was joint owner with defendant of the horses transferred to plaintiff, and that the contract of warranty, if any, was with defendant and Deyo, and that Deyo is a resident of Lexington, in this State, and should have been joined in the action. Referee found for plaintiff the sum of $150 and costs, upon which judgment was entered. He also found the copartnership in buying and selling of horses as alleged, but the plaintiff at the time of the exchange had no knowledge of it. That the horses were transferred to the plaintiff by the defendant in his own name, and that he made the warranty, &c. As a conclusion of law the referee found that a copartner transferring partnership property in his own name, and warranting the same, without dissolving the partnership, &c., rendered himself liable personally on such warranty. The judgment was affirmed by the General Term, and an appeal was brought to the Court of Appeals.

The Judges of the Court were unanimous that the judgment below should be affirmed. That where a partner disposes of partnership property to a stranger without disclosing the partnership, and warrants the quality, &c., of the property, he is personally liable upon his contract, and cannot, when sued upon it, turn the plaintiff around to seek his remedy against a stranger. Judgment affirmed.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

An Interesting Case of Arrest and Bail—A Tea Merchant Charged with Obtaining Goods on False Representations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 25.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward S. Taylor et al. vs. David Marsh.—This case came up yesterday on a motion made by the defendant to be discharged from an order of arrest granted by a Justice of this Court in the early part of the present month. The facts of the case are somewhat peculiar, and of some public interest. As we learn them from the affidavits, they are substantially as follows: The action is brought against Marsh, the defendant, to recover damages for fraud and deceit practiced by him upon the plaintiffs, the Messrs. Taylor, doing business under the firm name of E. S. Taylor & Co. On the 20th of November, 1865, defendant came to plaintiffs' store, and stated to one of the firm that defendant was employed by one Edward E. Hall, a merchant of New-Haven, Conn., to purchase for said Hall forty half-chests of Oolong tea, to be shipped that day to New-Haven by steamboat, and, when there, to be delivered to said Hall. Taylor having a slight acquaintance with defendant, and knowing that Hall, of New-Haven, was a merchant in good standing, means and credit, and that if the latter had ordered the purchase, the bill would be promptly paid, and relying upon and believing the statement of Marsh, that Hall had ordered him to make the purchase as his (Hall's) agent, he sold and delivered forty half chests of Oolong teas of the price and reasonable value of $15 56, for cash, which, by the custom of the trade, means thirty days, and this sum defendant, Marsh, agreed to pay. Payment was not made at the end of thirty days. The affidavit then sets forth that plaintiffs learned the statements and representations of defendant, as to having an order from Hall for the purchase of the tea for the latter, were untrue in every particular, and that defendant knew them to be so when he made them. That he, defendant, knew the name of Hall would induce credit with the plaintiffs, and that he used the name for the purpose of defrauding them out of the value of the teas; that Hall never received the teas which plaintiffs shipped to him at New-Haven, and which were marked "E. H." That the teas in question were reshipped on the same boat that took them to New-Haven, and that when the property arrived in New-York they were immediately shipped to Philadelphia, to one Bennett, a confidential friend of the said defendant, and there sold at auction, and that defendant Marsh received, and appropriated to his own use, the proceeds of the sale of said teas. The affidavit also sets forth that on the 9th of July last defendant admitted to one of the plaintiffs that he (defendant) had done very wrong; that the representations made to plaintiff by him were all false and untrue; that he was not employed by Hall, but used his name for the purpose of getting possession of the teas. It is also alleged that $4,480 worth of teas were obtained by defendant from plaintiffs on the 30th of November, 1865, on the same terms, and by means of similar false representations as in the other case set forth. That defendant disposed of them in the same manner and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. The entire claim is nearly $6,000.

On an affidavit, of which the foregoing is the substance, an order of arrest was obtained from Mr. Justice CLERKE, on or about the 9th inst. The defendant, Marsh, was taken into custody by the Sheriff of New-York, and after having been in Ludlow-street Jail for about ten days, he made application through his counsel, Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, for an order to vacate the arrest and for his discharge. The affidavits of Marsh and others exhibit a very peculiar state of affairs. Marsh says that on the 6th of July inst. he was arrested in the State of Connecticut. He inquired the name of the person who took him into custody, and was told that it was Smith; he asked on what charge he was arrested, and Smith told him he had a requisition from the Governor—that it was connected with some transactions of his in New-York. Marsh swears he could not understand why or how there could be a requisition from the Governor for his arrest, inasmuch as he never had done anything anywhere which would warrant his arrest under such circumstances. He further swears that Smith, the officer, held him two or three days in Connecticut; that in the meantime Mr. Taylor had an interview with him; that a paper of, some kind was presented to him to sign; that the promise was made to him, if he would sign it, to take him to this City, where an amicable adjustment of all the difficulty could be effected, and that then he (Marsh) would be taken back by the officer in charge to New-Haven. Defendant swears he did not know the nature of the paper that he signed under duress, and that subsequently when he made application to the proper persons for the privilege of looking at the paper he had signed, he was denied; hence he does not know the purport of the paper signed by him. The defendant also testifies that there is not a word of truth in the affidavit of Mr. Taylor, where he says that defendant admitted on the 9th inst. that he "did very wrong," and that the representations made by him (defendant) to the plaintiff Taylor, in regard to his being employed by Hall of New-Haven, were false and untrue. He never made any confessions of the kind, and the affidavit of Taylor, in that respect, was untrue. Defendant further testified that he was brought on to New-York, and subsequently arrested in the office of the plaintiff's attorney, by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court; that he was brought out of the State of Connecticut, into this State, where they acquired jurisdiction of his person, by false representations made to him by the officer in Connecticut, and by others.

The argument of the motion was continued at much length by Ex-Recorder Smith for defendant, and by Mr. Darling for plaintiffs. The theory of the latter is that defendant has been guilty of an attempt at swindling his clients out of between $5,000 and $6,000. The plaintiffs, who are very reputable merchants of this City, claim that defendant, in connection with a confidential friend named Bennett, has been operating largely in this City, and that many merchants, other than themselves, have been swindled in an aggregate amount of over $15,000 within a few months. The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 25.

By Justice Barnard.

James E. Kent, et al. *vs.* Armand J. De Ropet, et al.; motion to open default is granted on conditions, &c. Lemuel E. Evans *vs.* C. A. Auffmordt, et. al.; motion granted. Wm. H. Goodwin *vs.* M. D. L. Sharkey; motion granted, receiver appointed. Michael Healy *vs.* Gilbert Adams; motion denied. Joseph Sturgis *vs.* Mary J. Sturgis; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice BARNARD—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 45, 46½, 77, 78, 85, 100, 106, 112, 138, 146, 160, 172. The general call commences at No. 173.

The General Term of the Common Pleas will open to-day, at 11 A. M.

Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas held during this month by Judge BRADY.

Superior Court. Special Term, held during the balance of the month by Justice McCUNN.

An order of the General Term provides that during the Summer vacation the Superior Court Chambers and Special Term shall be held from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109	400	Mariposa Pr.	23¾
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	106⅞	100	do....2d call	23¾
10,000	do....2d call	106⅞	10	Pac. M. S. Co.	212
40,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s,C'65	104⅝	100	Boston W. P....b30	35
50,000	do....2d call	104⅝	100	do	34
26,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98	100	do....2d call	34½
15,000	do	97⅞	200	N. Y. Cen.	104¾
1,050	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'll	103⅝	100	do	104
5,000	do	103	24	do	104
50,000	do....2d Ser.	103⅜	100	do	104¾
2,000	do.3d S..Small	103⅜	100	do	104¾
3,000	do	103⅜	100	do....2d call	104¾
1,000	do	103	500	do	104⅞
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	97¼	400	Mich. Cen. R.	107
1,000	do	97¼	300	do	107½
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104	300	do....s60	107
10,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	93½	500	Erie R.	65
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	89¾	100	do....2d call	64¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	100	Hud. R. R.	120
10,000	O. & M. C.	28	200	do	119¾
5,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	113	200	Reading R.	110½
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	78	90	do	109⅞
6,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	96	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82
5,000	To.&W.2dM	77½	200	do	82⅛
1,000	Mar.&Cin.1st M.	81	200	Clev. & Pitts	84½
50	Mer. Ex. Bank	110	700	do	84½
40	Bank of Commerce	111	58	Cl., Co.&C.R..x-d.	113
50	Shoe & L. Bank	110	500	Chic. & N. W.	34⅞
50	Market Bank	110	100	do	34¾
121	Fourth National	103¼	200	do	34¾
10	Cen. N. Bank	111	100	do....2d call	34¾
560	West. U. Tel	56	100	Chic. & N.W.Pref.	64⅞
200	do	56½	200	do	64
100	do	56¾	100	do....b60	64¾
100	do	56⅛	50	do	63⅞
100	do....2d call	56⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	110¾
200	do	56⅝	30	do	110½
200	do	56⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	97¾
150	Quicksilver	49	100	do	97½
100	Mariposa Min...b30	11½	200	do	97¾
			55	Del., L. & W. R.	150
			300	P., F. W. & C.	98½
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69¾
			24	N.Y. & N. H.	111

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$56,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	104¾	300	Ashburton Coal	16
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	97¾	300	Erie R.	64¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	103¾	10	Erie R. P.	75
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	500	Reading R.	110⅝
100	West. U. Tel	56¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
600	do	57	100	do	108¾
100	Boston W. P.	34¾	200	M. So. & N. I.	82¾
200	do....b10	35	100	Chi. & N. W.	34⅞
800	New-York Cen	104⅞	100	Chi.& N. W. P.	64¾
500	do	105	50	Chic., B. & Q.	124

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	106⅞	100	Erie R. P.	75¾
1,000	do	106⅞	200	Hudson R.	119¾
30,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	104⅞	100	do	120
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	104⅞	150	N. Y. Cen.	104⅞
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97¾	100	Reading R.	110⅝
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	103¾	300	do....2d call	110⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s,...x.C.	72	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
2000	Mar. Min. Pr.	25	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
100	do	24¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	34⅞
300	do	24¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	56½	100	Cleve. & Tol.	111
400	do	56¾	800	do	111
200	do	57	200	P., F. W. & C.	98½
60	Erie R.	64¾	200	Chic. & Alton	102¾
500	do	64¾	60	Ind. & Cin.	72

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28	800	Erie Railroad	65¼
10,000	do....b3	28	100	do	65⅛
100	Canton Co.	52½	1500	do....s3	65⅛
200	Mar. Mining Co.	11¾	200	do....s3	65¼
100	Mariposa Pr.	24¼	1500	do....b10	65¼
100	do....s30	24½	200	do	65⅛
100	do....s3	24½	200	do	65⅛
500	West. U.Tel	56¾	100	do....s4	65⅛
100	do....b3	56½	600	do....b3	65⅛
300	do....b3	56½	500	do	65
400	do	56½	500	Erie R. P.	76
200	do....b3	55¾	200	Catawissa R....b10	79½
1200	do	56½	200	Clev. & Tol	111¼
100	New-York Cen	105	400	do	111½
500	do	104⅞	100	do	111¼
200	do....b15	104¾	500	Chic. & N. W.	34¾
200	Clev. & Pitts....s30	84½	100	do	34⅞
500	do	84⅝	100	do....b30	34¾
1200	do	85	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	64⅞
500	do....b3	85	100	do....b20	64¾

WEDNESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The United States Senate did a good work for the Public Credit last night in killing off the inconsiderate Bill of the House of Representatives for the Equalization of Bounties. This decided negative to the project for swelling the Public Debt induces the belief that no attempt will be made to revive it at the present session, and there is also reason to hope that, by the time Congress reconvenes in December, the House of Representatives, on sober second thought, will be disposed to let it alone.

The extreme ease in Money continues. The price of Gold is not so strong as yesterday, and the sales fell a fraction below 150 ℔ cent. in the forenoon. The *Persia* carried out $925,804 in Gold and Silver Bullion, and over two millions of dollars in U. S. 5-20s of 1862. Some of the Banking firms place the total of these Bonds sent out by Bankers and Importing Merchants (the latter using the Bonds direct in place of Exchange) at three millions. Bills on London, 60 days, closed at 108⅝ ℔ cent.; short sight on Paris, f5.08¾@f5.10 to the dollar.

On the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street there was only a moderate business in other descriptions than the old 5-20s, although the price of the new 5-20s of '65 slightly improved, while the 7.30 Currency Loans continued to show some weakness. The 10-40s also fell off a fraction, and after the steamer's mail closed there was less firmness in the old 5-20s.

The Railway speculation was generally firm, and late in the day, when it was announced that the Erie Board of Directors had postponed the Summer Dividends on both classes of the Stock, there was renewed activity in the Common Shares at 64@64½@65@65½ ℔ cent. The action of the Directors was not unexpected, after the transactions of May and June in relation to the floating debt. A small experiment was made on the Street to raid the Stock below 64 ℔ cent., soon after the result of the conference of the Directors was made known; but fresh orders to buy soon appeared in the Long Room, and turned the market upward again, in sympathy with the general firmness on the New-York and Western list. There was a further rise of 3½ ℔ cent. in Hudson River Shares, and 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Western Union Telegraph. The following general quotations were made after the regular adjournment of the Afternoon Boards. There was more firmness again in the United States 5-20s of 1862, and the offerings moderate. Tennessee 6 ℔ cents are 1 ℔ cent. higher. Mariposa Preferred Shares are up 1½ ℔ cent. The Railway speculation closed firm.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	98¾	97¾	N. West Pref	63¼	64¾
U. S. 5-20s	107½	106⅞	Rock Island	97½	97¾
U. S. 7.30s	103½	103⅜	Fort Wayne	98	98½
N. Y. Central	104¾	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	45¼	45½
Erie	64¾	65¼	Quicksilver	48	49
Hudson	116⅞	120	W. U. Telegraph	54½	56½
Reading	109½	110⅝	Mariposa Pref	23½	24¼
Mich. Southern	81½	82¾	Canton	52	52½
Illinois Central	118	119	Ohio Certificates	28	28
Pittsburgh	84¼	85	American Gold	150½	150¼
Missouri 6s	79½	79¼	Bills on London	108¼	108¾
Northwest	34	34⅞			

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,582,850 38; including for Customs, $616,000; Gold Notes, $674,000. Payments, $1,814,311 85. Balance, $84,399,165 94.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Hanover	108
Merchants'	110½	Metropolitan	120
America	130	People's	115
Phenix	100½	Market	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	St. Nicholas	107
Seventh Ward	106½	Commonwealth	101
State of New York	107	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Commerce	111	Central National	111
Ocean	100	First National	210
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103¼
Bank of the Republic	115	Ninth National	111
Bank of N. America	106	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est.	88	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	65
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	105½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M.'69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85½
Harlem 3d mort. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	91
Mich.C.nw.1st M,8s, '82	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Miss.&Mo.L'dGt's 1st M	60
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	96
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	95½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	97
Pac.R.7's guar'd by Mo	74	Chi. & Al. income	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St.Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75		

The advertisement and exhibit of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company will be found on another page of this paper. The Capital and surplus of the Company now amount to $357,000.

Messrs. WM. B. DANA & Co., No. 60 William-street, have favored us with a bound copy of the second volume of their *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, now in the second year of eminently successful publication. The weekly issues of this journal are of great utility and interest to business men, especially in the banking, stock and money line, to which it gives a liberal measure of attention. The second volume covers the six months ending with and including June 30, 1866.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞D. C. & E. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5 bbls. Ashes, 2,834 bbls. Flour, 560 bbls. and 83 bags Corn Meal, 61,671 bushels Wheat, 257,105 bushels Corn, 7,443 bushels Rye, 38,875 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Pork, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady, including Pots at $8 25@$8 37, and Pearls at $15 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 546 bbls., including 419 bbls. Pots and 127 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, today, there was an average attendance, and the bidding was pretty spirited. The total amount disposed of was 30,000 tons, including 9,000 tons lump at $6 37½@$6 50; 5,000 tons steamer, $6 50@$6 60; 5,000 tons grate, $6 62½@$6 75; 3,000 tons egg, $6 75@$6 70; 4,000 tons stove, $7 20@$7 30; 4,000 tons chestnut, $5 50@$5 55 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady rates. Java, 24c@@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather sparingly dealt in, today, at about previous prices. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,050 bales, against receipts of 201 bales. Estimated stock now here, 127,000 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Persia*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the Ports in the United States, 1,970,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,188,500 bales; export to France, 211,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 68,000 bales; total exports, 1,467,500 bales; stock on hand, 300,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 7,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,000 bales; total exports, 7,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,185
Receipts since July 1, 1866	29,631
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	406,524
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	835,332
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	462,859

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Nashua Extra, 21½c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; Great Falls S, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Wheaton Co., 22½c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Arnold, 17c.; Pacific, 19½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 73c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, No. 20. Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℔ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag ACA, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 32c.; Whittenton BB, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Manchester, 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The principal demand today has been for medium grades of State and Western Flour, which have been quoted firm. There has been very little doing in other descriptions, though buyers have avery every existing advantage: Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$7 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$9 75, chiefly at $6 70@$8 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$9 60 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$7 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90	@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50	@16 00

Southern Flour favors buyers. Sales since our last 325 bbls. in lots, at $9 50@$11 40 for poor to good, and $11 45@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 200 bbls. Extra at $8 20@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been more activity in Wheat, the milling demand having improved, but prices have been materially reduced. Sales have been reported, since our last, of No. 2 to No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 75@$1 95; unsound do. at $1 30@$1 50; Amber Jersey, Delaware and Maryland at $2 71@$2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in active demand, opening somewhat more firmly, but closing tamely and rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 205,000 bushels, in store and afloat at 83½c.@84c., for unsound, and 84½c.@85c., nearly all at 84½c., for new mixed Western; 90c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. New Oats are plenty and heavy. We quote new Chicago at 45c.@47c.; Milwaukee, 48c.@50c.; State at 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Rye continues dull and drooping; sales 3,800 bushels, including North River, at $1 15, and Western, at 85c.@87½c. ℔ bushel. The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: "On Saturday we had two foreign arrivals. In the morning the *Hermann*, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., was telegraphed reporting that peace negotiations were in progress. This caused wheat to decline in this market 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel; Corn, about 1c. ℔ bushel; and Oats 1c.@1½c. ℔ bushel. In the afternoon, however, the *City of Paris*, with one day's later news, was telegraphed, reporting that a general European war was imminent. This caused an active speculative movement in Wheat, and No. 1 Spring, which closed on 'change weak and nominal at $1 38, advanced in the evening to $1 46—an improvement of 8c. ℔ bushel." Messrs. WEATHERSPOON & Co., in their circular for the *Persia*, give the following table of

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold, in this Market, July 24, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	50¼ ℔ ct.	
Discount on currency	—	33 5-10 ℔ ct.
Sterling Exchange	163¾ ℔ ct.	108¾ ℔ ct.
Flour—℔ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 00@10 00	$5 99@$6 66
Ohio and Indiana	9 75@10 50	6 49@ 6 98
Southern	12 25@14 50	8 15@ 9 65
Fancies and high extras	13 00@17 00	8 65@11 31
Corn Meal	5 25@ —	3 49@ —
Wheat—℔ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 50@ 2 75	1 66@ 1 85
Canadian	2 50@ 2 75	1 66@ 1 83
Red and Amber Spring	1 75@ 2 00	1 16@ 1 33
Freight to Liverpool	—	4½d.@5d.
Freight to London	—	5d.@5½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s. 6d.@5s.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s. 6d.@4s.
Indian Corn—℔ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	90@ 95	60@ 63
White, new and old	1 10@ 1 30	73@ 86
Western Mixed	84@ —	56@ 56
Rye—℔ 56 lbs	90@ 1 20	60@ 79

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request and steady at 65c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for at steady prices, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at previous prices, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 60c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request and steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 75@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 62½@$2 67½; Unbleached do. at $2 80@$2 85; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1 @$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude, 38c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly by speculative buyers—closing with decidedly more firmness. Sales since our last, 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $31 37@$31 68¾ for new Mess, closing at $31 50 cash; $29 75@$30, for one-year old Mess, $28 for Prime Mess, $26 87@$27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20½c. for Hams; sales 345 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive. Lard rules quiet but steady; sales since our last, 480 tierces and barrels at 18c. @20½c., and small lots at 20½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited request, at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive, at $45 ℔ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand, at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is dull to-day at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	18	@21
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℔ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full and buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 840 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 1,650 boxes Havana, part at from 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c., and 34,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ½d. ℔ lb., and 28,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ bushel. For London, 56,000 bushels Oats, at 4½d. ℔ bushel, and 4,000 bbls. Oil, at 4s. 4½d. ℔ bbl. For Dublin, a bark with grain, at 4s. 4d. ℔ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BLEECKER-STREET CIRCUS.
Between Perry and Charles sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

PAUL FALK'S LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by the Arion Vocal Society.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian*, at Father Point, brings one day's later news from Europe. Nothing further had transpired respecting the negotiations between Napoleon and the belligerent powers. The Prussians on the 14th gained an important victory over the Federals near Aschappenburg, about ten miles east of Frankfort, in which city they were warding. The Diet had removed to Augsburg. The headquarters of the Prussian army in Moravia had been established at Brünn, about sixty miles from Vienna. It was supposed the Prussians would appear before that city on 17th or 18th. Cialdini's operations had cut the Austrian communications in Venetia with Vienna. The latest reports from the *Great Eastern* were quite favorable, steady progress being made. On Sunday afternoon, the 15th, she had payed out 283 miles of the Atlantic cable, and had run a distance of 263 miles from land.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. E. G. Ross was sworn in as senator from Kansas, vice Lane deceased. Mr. Joseph S. Fowler, senator elect from Tennessee for the term ending March 4, 1861, had his credentials presented by Mr. Sherman, and took the oath of office. The Senate voted to fix the date of adjournment on Saturday at noon. The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted to pay three hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the First Michigan Cavalry, who were mustered out of the service in Utah, and returned home at their own expense. Also, an amendment appropriating $40,000 for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien for the construction of a Ship Canal Conference Committees were appointed on the Army and Tariff Bills.

In the House Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House Bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Kasson introduced a bill to incorporate the National Farm School for Orphan and Dependent Children of Colored Soldiers, and other colored children; which was read a third time and passed. Mr. Miller reported a bill to ascertain the practicability of having steamboat navigation from the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River to Lake Ontario in the State of New-York, which was passed. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Leftwich, members elect from Tennessee were sworn in. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported back with a substitute the House Bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. The bill was postponed to the next session. Mr. Williams, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the appointment of clerks and Commissioners of Bail; prohibiting the appointment by United States Judges of relatives by blood or marriage. After some discussion the bill was passed. Mr. Williams, from the same Committee, reported a bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authority of the States lately in rebellion. It makes it the duty of the President or commanding officer of the military forces stationed within the particular State or district, on complaint of any person dispossessed of property for adherence to the cause of the Union, to restore him in possession of the same. The bill was passed without a division. A bill was reported and passed giving the courts of the United States power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where any person may be restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution of of any treaty or law of the United States. The act is not to apply to the case of any person charged with any military offence or with having aided or abetted the rebellion against the Government of the United States, prior to the passage of this act. The amendatory National Currency Bill was considered and postponed to the next session. From the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill was reported for the revision of the Neutrality Laws, putting them on the same footing with the Foreign enlistment act of Great Britain. The minority reported adversely and proposed the appointment of a joint Committee to consider the subject and report at the next session. A Committee of Conference on the Army Bill was appointed. A motion was agreed to donating the payment of compensation to the Tennessee members from March 4, 1865.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe we get a somewhat detailed account of the reported disturbances on the eastern shore. The trouble appears to have originated in an attempt on the part of some whites to exercise their old-fashioned rights under the lynch law code, in hunting down some negroes for the purpose of searching for one who, they said, had attempted to cut the throat of a white man. The negroes were robbed, when they made complaint to the civil authorities, who issued warrants for the arrest of eleven of the white men. The 14th instant was set apart for the hearing of the case. On that day about a hundred armed white men assembled, swearing they would kill every negro who attempted to testify, and threatened the magistrate with violence if the proceedings were continued. The magistrate, seeing the state of affairs, sent for the aid of the United States troops, on whose arrival the lynchers were not to be found.

The abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows about one-eighth and a half-tenths of an average crop in quantity of wheat and of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. Winter barley is in very nearly the same condition as the wheat. The oat crop has been unusually good—almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average. With the exception of Maine and New-Hampshire, every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. In every State more potatoes than usual were planted, which promise better than usual. The prospect for apples is not so good as usual, and no fruit upon the list makes so poor a showing as peaches.

The college festivities at Worcester, Mass., commenced yesterday with a chess match between players from Harvard and Yale, which will be played to-day and will be decided in favor of the winner of the first five games. To-day, at 3 P. M. the baseball match between the Harvard and Yale freshmen clubs will be played on the Agricultural Grounds, and this evening comes the promenade concert at Mechanics' Hall; on Friday, at 10 A. M., the base-ball match between the Harvard and Williams College Clubs; and at 2:30 P. M. the citizens' regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, which will be immediately followed by the college regatta, between Harvard and Yale, which will probably take place between 4 and 5 o'clock.

The first of the Saratoga races yesterday was a hurdle of two miles. Purse $400. *Knighthood* and *Gen. Williams* were distanced at the first hurdle, second mile. *Gen. Williams* fell, throwing his jockey, and rendering him insensible for some time. At the third hurdle, second mile, *Knighthood* fell and got away from his jockey. At the last hurdle *Zigzag* fell, but his jockey got him in hand again, and he came in on a canter. Time 4 minutes 38 seconds. The second race was for the Saratoga, and $1,000 sweepstakes, two and one-quarter miles, and for horses of all ages. John Moore's Kentucky five years old, came in first. Time 4 minutes 4 seconds. The third race was a dash for three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300, open to horses of all ages, and was won by Hunter's *Arcola*, five years. Time 1 minute 9 seconds.

Over two miles of track were laid on the Union Pacific Railroad on Monday, this being the largest day's work yet done, and entirely unexampled in the history of railway construction. This road is now running one hundred and fifty-five miles west from Omaha, and within forty-five miles of Fort Kearney. The Company's payments are estimated at about $60,000 per day, and the force engaged in construction and transportation of material is equal to about 13,000 men.

A Kansas City journal learns from the cashier of the Clay County Savings Bank, that twelve of sixteen rascals who robbed that institution of money, bonds and valuables, exceeding $100,000 in amount, have been arrested in Southern Iowa. The robbers quarreled about dividing the spoils, and those who did not receive an equitable share informed upon the others. Gov. Fletcher is about to make a requisition for the party.

Of the 360,000 blacks in the State of North Carolina, only 3,294 are receiving rations. One hundred and nineteen schools are now in operation, with 135 teachers, the daily attendance averaging 9,034. The destitution among the whites and blacks in various parts of the State is being gradually relieved. Old North Carolina coupons have gone up, at the National Bank at Raleigh, from 50 to 56.

Superintendent Taylor, of Indian Affairs, and President of the recent Peace Commission that formed treaties with the Sioux and Cheyennes at Fort Laramie, says that the reports of impending Indian Wars are without foundation. They are supposed to have grown out of the rivalry now existing between the parties interested respectively in the upper and lower routes of travel.

The will of the late Prof. Byrd Powell, in which deceased bequeathed his head to Prof. Keckeler, of Cincinnati, was admitted to probate in the Kenton County Court, Kentucky, on Monday, without opposition. The will had previously been contested by heirs and relatives, but their counsel failed to appear on Monday.

Of eighty persons who took supper at the Pyle House in Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday evening last, sixty were poisoned. It is supposed the poison was contained in the milk, as a family of eight persons, who also receive milk from the same dealer who supplies the hotel, were similarly attacked. None of those attacked have died.

A twenty-inch gun, containing 140,000 pounds of metal, was cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, in Pittsburgh, Penn., Saturday. It is designed for the *Puritan*, now lying in this harbor. It is eighteen inches shorter than the one cast at the same foundry in 1864 for the *Dunderberg*.

A severe tornado passed over the central portion of Ohio on Saturday night. It was accompanied by hail of unusual size and force. It is feared that much damage has resulted to crops, especially corn, which, in many fields, was leveled to the ground. No losses of life are reported.

The distillery of H. C. Manning, in Madison, Wisconsin, has been seized by United States officers for violating the revenue law, and placed in the hands of United States Collector. It is alleged that from six to nine thousand gallons have been fraudulently disposed of without payment of tax.

The President has signed the bill reviving the grade of General in the army, and yesterday nominated to the Senate Lieut.-Gen. Grant for that office, and Vice-Admiral Farragut to be Admiral in the Navy, under a recent law.

Mr. Speaker Colfax has declined being a candidate for Senator from Indiana, and having been renominated for Congress from the South Bend District, will leave on the day of adjournment for his home, to canvass his district for a reëlection.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual pic-nic of the Irish Republic Brotherhood in St. Louis, on the 15th of August, and will address them on that occasion.

There were 183 deaths in St. Louis last week, 104 being children under five years of age. There were three deaths from cholera.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of Edward S. Taylor and another against David Marsh was argued yesterday before Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court. The matter came up on a motion made by the defendant, Marsh, to have a discharge from the order of arrest, which order was granted by Justice Clerke on the 9th inst. The defendant, by his counsel, insisted on the argument that very great injustice had been done to him; that he had been confined over ten days in Ludlow-street Jail, unable to obtain the bail required by the Court, and that the charge made against him of obtaining a large quantity of teas from the plaintiffs by means of false representations is entirely untrue. On the part of the plaintiffs numerous affidavits were introduced, all tending to show that the defendant and a confidential friend of his, named Bennett, had swindled the plaintiffs and other reputable merchants of this City out of several thousand dollars. After listening to several affidavits on either side, and the arguments of counsel, the presiding Justice took the papers and reserved his decision.

The motion made by counsel in the case of Thomas J. Swallow against Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police—the particulars of which have appeared in our columns—was called on yesterday in the Superior Court, before Mr. Justice McCunn. An injunction had been obtained from this Court on the 3d instant against the Excise Board, police, &c., restraining them from interfering with the plaintiff's liquor business. This business it seems was subsequently interfered with, and hence plaintiff obtained an order for the purpose of bringing up the Superintendent and having him punished as for a contempt of Court. Mr. Kennedy yesterday showed that there was a clerical mistake in the papers as served on him—the place of plaintiff's business being the City of New-York instead of Brooklyn. This error being admitted by the other side, the proceedings were dismissed so far as the Superintendent of Police is concerned,

The case of Henry Hall, *alias* Holmes, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States Government by issuing counterfeit $100 compound interest notes, was closed for the prosecution yesterday. Counsel for the defence stated that an agreement had been made with the Solicitor of the Treasury by which the accused was not to have been prosecuted. The United States District-Attorney said he had no knowledge of any such agreement, and had he known of anything of the sort, he would not have touched the case at all. He thought, however, that as the charge had been made thus publicly, it ought to be investigated. The further examination was adjourned till to-day, when it is probable the Solicitor of the Treasury will be present.

The inquest on the body of Patrick Conway, of the ship *T. J. Southard*, whose death was the result of cruel treatment received at sea, was concluded yesterday, before Coroner Nauman. The verdict of the Jury held the mate, S. A. Williams, responsible, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

An altercation occurred yesterday between Capt. Jas. H. Houghton and Geo. Orsall, of the canal-boat *Irving Mills*, when the latter was severely stabbed in the breast with a pair of scissors. Orsall was drunk, and insulted the Captain's wife. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the Captain was locked up.

The secret service officers, acting under the orders of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, yesterday, made a descent on a counterfeiting workshop, at No. 43 Maiden-lane where they arrested John Brien, and about $100,000 worth of materials, machinery, tools, &c. Brien was sent to jail, and the machinery was taken to Marshal Murray's office.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Gover, on the body of Cuthy Gullen, whose death was the result of scalds received at the explosion of a boiler in Leonard-street. The fireman confessed to having loaded the safety valve to get up steam. The Jury censured the firm for engaging so incapable a man.

Cholera is reported on the islands, and in those parts of New-York and Brooklyn where squalor, foul air and filth are the rule, and cleanliness the exception. The Board of Health completed the cleaning and disinfection of the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn last evening.

The number of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden during the first half of the present month was 17,202. For the entire month of July, 1865, the number was 21,290. The vessels yet to arrive will probably increase the number of arrivals this year to nearly 30,000.

Judge Cornwell, of Brooklyn, sent over to Treasurer Manierre, yesterday, $1,300, which he received from liquor fines in the month of June. One Brooklyn dealer took out a hundred-dollar license.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court in the case of Joseph Sturgis against Mary J. Sturgis.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal yesterday, prices were about the same as at the June sale.

The total amount contributed in New-York for the Portland sufferers so far is $139,663.

Gold was weaker yesterday; closing sales 150 ₩ cent. The Railway speculation firm. Government steady on 5-20s, but weaker on 7.30s and 10-40s. Money easy. Exchange on London, 108¾. The *Persia* took out $925,000 in California Gold and Specie Bullion, and $2,000,000 or over of United States 5-20s.

There was more activity in Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were lower. Corn opened more firmly. Pork was dearer. Cotton and Groceries were moderately dealt in. Other articles were rather quiet. Limited freight engagements were reported.

The National Union Convention.

The Call for a State Convention, to meet at Saratoga on the 9th of August, will be found in another column. It is addressed, as will be seen, to the loyal electors of the State—those who were for the Union when it was endangered by rebellion, and who are in favor of the Union now, when it is kept asunder by Congress.

Years ago, when slavery, ever aggressive, sought to extend itself into free territory, it became necessary to re-organize parties. The Pro-Slavery men of the North went with the South, while the independent Democracy declared against the extension of slavery. Out of these elements the great, patriotic, effective and triumphant Republican party was inaugurated.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, by the collusion of Slavery, (running two Democratic candidates,) was the preconcerted signal for secession and rebellion. The first fratricidal gun fired at Fort Sumter aroused and united the Republicans and War Democracy of the North. We had, however, shameful as the fact may be, men among us whose sympathies were with the South—who were traitors to the Government, the Union, the flag! But the head and heart—the bone and sinew—the rank and file of the Republican and Democratic parties responded to the call of the Government. Together they rallied and fought and conquered—and together, alas! too many of them sleep in honored graves.

While the army and navy were doing their duty nobly, another class, whom we hoped would have proved equal to *their* duties, were getting possession of State governments and Congress. So intent, for four years, were the electors, upon putting down the rebellion, that no very rigid scrutiny was instituted as to candidates for office. Loyalty was a sufficient, if not the only test. We were all demanding the distruction of Slavery as a penalty for rebellion. But we are not all in favor of forcing universal negro suffrage upon other States, nor are we all in favor of negro social equality. In reference to the latter question the Almighty established a social distinction between the white and black races against which we are not disposed to rebel.

But the rebellion ended, as it inevitably must have ended, in the destruction of Slavery. It ended, also, leaving the Northern State Governments and Congress under the auspices and control of the ultra political Abolitionists, enjoying largely the confidence of the people. That confidence, however, has been abused and betrayed. Congress met to rush through the House of Representatives a bill for universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. The leaders in both Houses announced their determination to make negro suffrage a condition of restoration to the Union. The whole power of Congress was surrendered to a "Committee of Fifteen." When the popular sentiment revolted against universal negro suffrage, that Committee adopted a scheme intended to keep eleven States out of the Union until after the next Presidential election!

Congress, for eight months, has been holding back the work of reconstruction. It is committed, by a dozen votes, to the monstrous falsehood and absurdity that Tennessee was out of the Union, forgetting or disregarding the fact that in every such vote they were stultifying and condemning themselves. Tennessee was represented in the Republican National Convention of 1864. She was then, if ever, out of the Union! Every Republican member of Congress voted for Andrew Johnson, while Tennessee was, if ever, out of the Union! Andrew Johnson remained in his seat in the United States Senate, side by side with Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Chandler, Trumbull, &c., after Tennesse, if ever, was out of the Union! Away, then, with the miserable false-pretense that ordinances of secession took States out of the Union. We denied it at the beginning and during the rebellion. It was our best and strongest ground. We rallied and united the people upon that ground. They gave their money and shed their blood to dispel the heresy of secession, and to vindicate the integrity of the Union.

The occasion and necessity which produced the Republican party, have recurred again. That party has broken from its anchorage and swung from its moorings. It is at sea with unreliable pilots and an erroneous chart.

The Congressional leaders have constrained a Union of the conservative elements of both parties, for the sake of the Union. They have made unprovoked, wanton, fierce war upon the President. The Republican party has been distracted and demoralized at Washington. We are driven to accept the issue tendered.

The country and the people have made all the sacrifices and are enduring all the burdens consequent upon War. They desire and are entitled to the legitimate results and benefits of Peace. To this end good men, irrespective of existing parties, are invited to meet and confer with each other. To the Call, the names of distinguished citizens who only appear in emergencies like this, will be found. And to the Call we anticipate a cordial response from the electors who stood by the Government during the war, and who have one more great duty to discharge.

Extremists Clamoring for Supremacy.

The *Daily News* has thrown off the mask at last. It now declares plainly with what purposes and expectations it supports the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and the kind of men it would have sent there as delegates.

> "Any attempt, in the Convention, to create distinctions as regards the Southern people, founded upon their record, as individuals, during the war, should be frowned upon as fatal to the Conservative cause. In fact, the chief object of the Convention, in respect to organization, is to develop and apply the political strength of the South in behalf of the Conservative principles enunciated in the call; and the political strength of the South dwells with those who participated heart and hand in the rebellion. This essential truth must be accepted at the start, for to ignore it would be to discard the surest auxiliaries to success. As we are contending in behalf of the interests of the future, we must not be trammeled by prejudices that belong to the past."

What the *Daily News* understands by Conservatism, is now manifest. The Conservative Party, as interpreted by our cotemporary, signifies an alliance of the Northern "Copperheads" with the Southern leaders of the rebellion. It is a party made up of Vallandigham and Jacob Thompson, Fernando Wood and Howell Cobb, and all who, like them, "participated heart and hand in the rebellion," on one hand, or exerted themselves to cripple and thwart the National Government on the other.

Observe, the plea is not for the moderate men of the South—those who almost necessarily took part in the rebellion, but either did not fight for it, or fought under compulsion; but for the rebel leaders—the men who openly promoted rebellion, and were its active spirits throughout the conflict. These are they for whom the *Daily News* demands admission, and on whom it relies, in conjunction with the "Copperheads," to control the deliberations, and lay the foundations of a National Party. To those who have watched the tactics and the reasoning of the *News* and the *World*, the avowal will hardly be surprising. If the "Copperheads" are to be recognized at Philadelphia as loyal Unionists, it follows as a logical result that the members of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet, and the commanders of his armies, and the managers of his plots, and the keepers of his prisons, are also entitled to be placed in the same category because they happen now to call themselves Union men.

The common sense of the country will revolt against both the proposition and its corollary. "A daw is not a religious bird because it cries caw from a church steeple." And neither the "Copperhead" who opposed the war for the Union, nor the fire-eater who "participated heart and hand in the rebellion," can be accepted as one qualified to take a position in an assemblage purporting to be of Union men, or to have any voice in the construction of a platform upon which the friends of restoration, in the sense implied by the policy of the Administration, may be invited to stand.

In the presence of these pretensions, it is difficult to avoid the opinion that the *News* and the *World* are intent upon creating confusion in the Convention, and so defeating the purposes of its promoters. On no other supposition is their course intelligible. At first they opposed the Convention altogether. Then they recommended it as an opportunity for consolidating the strength of the Democratic organization. Now they insist that the leaders of the rebellion, and the "Copperhead" abettors of the rebellion, shall be equally eligible as delegates, and shall be the joint masters of the situation. And since everybody not actually a fool knows that their participation in the proceedings would render the whole affair odious in every Northern State, we are forced to the conclusion that in this matter, as in others, the "Copperhead" press is playing into the hands of the Radicals. It is the revival of the "rule or ruin" game, with the *News* and the *World* doing the work of the *Tribune*.

We are not recommending any wanton trammeling "by prejudices that belong to the past." We are as anxious as anybody to have the bitter recollections engendered by the war obliterated with all possible speed. But in the meantime these recollections must be respected; these "prejudices" must be recognized, and their lessons heeded. And certain it is that, pending the completion of the healing and obliterating process, "Copperheads" and politicians who "participated heart and hand in the rebellion," have no alternative but to stand aside. Their public advocacy of a cause will be equivalent to its damnation. They cannot touch a political movement without weakening it, nor parade their adhesion to it without subjecting it to suspicion. There is, indeed, work for both, each in his sphere. Both are required in their retirement to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. And thus, and only thus, as private citizens, may they really aid the Union cause.

These facts are not lost sight of in the South. The little affair at Appamattox Court House left many beside Fitzhugh Lee nothing to say, and the better class of the Southerners, with him, are not unmindful of the circumstance. They acknowledge the necessity for submitting decorously to the consequences of the war, amongst which is the withdrawal of the rebel leaders from the public view. Time, which obscures most things, may give them another chance. But the period is not yet, and until it arrive, those who "participated heart and hand in the rebellion" will find it their interest to remain in the political background. They will help the movement for the restoration of the Union more by their silence than their speech.

Will not our "Copperhead" neighbors learn the same lesson? If, as they say, they are solicitous for the success of the Conservative cause, let them restrain their tongues and their pens, and serve their probation as privates in the Union ranks. A National Union Party cannot submit to the domination of those who exerted themselves to make the struggle for disunion a success.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."—We must give the Board of Health the credit which is given them by residents in all parts of the City, for the great work which they are doing in the way of cleaning the streets (for it is the Board which really deserves all the credit in this matter) and removing nuisances of all kinds and characters. We find scores of streets to be thoroughly cleansed now which we never knew to be clean before in all our previous knowledge of New-York. In passing through, the other day, in the Bleecker-street cars, the numerous streets traversed by that most serpentine of all our City railroads, we observed miles of gutter sprinkled with chloride of lime, and saw neither garbage nor dirt, nor inhaled a maloderous atmosphere in any locality. The same thing we have observed from the Broadway line of cars, which pass through some bad portions of the City. People may think what they please about the Health Bill, but there is only one opinion about the admirable work which is being accomplished by the Health Board organized under it. We venture to say that since this Board has shown our citizens what can be done, it will be hard to get them to tolerate hereafter many of the outrageous municipal abuses from which New-York has been such a terrible sufferer in the past.

The Proposed Mexican Loan.

The proposition to make a loan of $50,000,000 to the "Republic of Mexico" is to be brought up in the House to-day by Gen. Banks. In the first place, what are $50,000,000 to us? In the second place, what are $50,000,000 to Mexico? And, to speak of the last first, will it enable Juarez, or Ortega, or Romero, or Santa Anna, or any individual into whose hands it may fall, including the sharp-eyed gentlemen in Wall-street who are so eager for the passage of the bill—we say will it enable any or all of these philanthropists to revive the fallen fortunes of the unhappy Republic of Mexico? Will it be the means of driving out Maximilian and his army, Bazaine and his corps? Will it induce Napoleon to withdraw his forces, or will it give him an excuse to continue them in Mexico beyond the time at which he has promised to withdraw? Will it establish peace in Mexico or threaten to embroil us in warlike disputes? What force of Mexicans will it put in the field, and how long will it sustain them there? How far will it go in purchasing rifled cannon and rifles, accoutrements and equipments, munitions of war, supplies, and all the other enormously expensive material required by a modern army, to enable it to cope successfully with the Imperial forces now in Mexico? How far will it go and how long will it last, in paying the officers and men of the Republic after they are raised, clothed, armed, equipped and sent forth to the field? How many ships-of-war and naval guns will it purchase and man?—for it is absurd to think of defeating the enemy without a fleet, when it is considered that he holds all the ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. It would certainly require a Republican army at least a hundred thousand strong to cope effectively with the native, the mercenary and the French forces now in the service of Maximilian. Their numbers are at least half of this; and when we remember that they have all the fortified places of any consequence in the country, we are sure no soldier will doubt that an army at least twice as great is required to operate against them. Put this army—when it is found—upon the smallest wages, and how long will that portion of the fifty millions of dollars that is left after defraying aforementioned expenses, pay their dole? Will it last a year, or half a year, or three months? Will it last until they have been got ready to fight the first battle? What prospect is there of it holding out until they have fought the final action? If it is proposed to furnish Mexico money enough to achieve her independence and establish the republic, we had better vote her $500,000,000 at once, and make preparations for a large contingent sum. If we do not propose this, what is the use of mocking her with $50,000,000?

Firstly and lastly, what are fifty million dollars to us? Quite a considerable sum. The back of the country is pretty sore with the burden of taxation now, and a few additional fifty millions piled on will very nearly break it. Congress has not been able to lighten our load any, because, we were told, the necessities of the Government required us to bear all we could, and, like the Hebrew donkey, we are doing the best we can to struggle along with our burdens. It is proposed to afflict us with a terrific tariff for purposes of protection and revenue; it is proposed to add a little here, there and everywhere, for this, that and the other ostensible purpose. Thousands of people have hard work to get victuals, clothing and house room, and millions have to scant themselves in the things of life, because of the pressure of the times—a pressure for which we see little prospect of relief. To them, and to everybody else, this squandering of the public money is not a trifling matter, but a very serious and personal one.

Look at what this fifty millions would do if expended on public works in our own country. Look what it would do if applied to the diminution of the public debt. Look what it would do if left in the pockets of those to whom it rightfully belongs.

We suppose those who are engineering this loan will say that this is an awfully selfish view of the matter. But prudent economy on the part of a nation is not selfishness, and to carefully husband the public resources is one of the highest virtues of a statesman.

"Free Speech" in the South—A Chance for Phillips.—A Washington newspaper had the foolishness to say, the other day, in speaking of the Convention of so-styled "Southern loyalists" which has been called by Ex-Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, that the "idea of calling a Convention of Southern loyalists was extremely farcical," and added: "It is called to assemble in Philadelphia, because there is no place in any Southern State where such a Convention would be tolerated." This last "atrocious sentence" makes the *Evening Post* exceedingly angry. It declares that the matter "must be tried at once"—that it "will not do for us to suffer a revival of the old intolerance of opinion which brought the rebellion upon us," and is anxious to "know whether the free utterance of opinion is to be suppressed or not in any part of the Union." We think the wrath of the *Post* is quite as foolish as the remark which called it forth. There would be no more difficulty about holding a Convention of "loyalists" of any sort or color in any Southern city than there is in any Northern city. "Abolition" meetings and conventions, negro suffrage meetings and conventions, composed of white men, and black men, and mulattoes, with yellow, black, white and dingy orators, have been held in almost every Southern State from the Potomac to the Arkansas, and we have yet to hear of the first case in which they have been interfered with by ex-slaveholder, ex-rebel or ex-grayback. The negroes have newspapers upholding negro rights and negro wrongs in Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans and many other Southern cities, and we have heard of but one case of interference with them, and that was by an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. In Savannah, on the Fourth of July, the negroes had a tremendous procession of a semi-military character, in which banners were borne aloft with all sorts of loud mottoes inscribed upon them, and we have not heard that even one ex-Confederate urchin threw the smallest stone at the littlest and most wooly-headed picanniny in all the crowd. In New-Orleans the barber-pole Radicals (who are a truly frightful kind of Radicals) hold their Conventions just as the Botts Radicals do in Richmond, and hardly a soul can be got either to smile at or to "smile" with them. We are astonished to hear the editor of the *Post*, who must be supposed to read the papers occasionally, speak about the necessity of "testing at once" whether a Convention of Southern loyalists can be held on Southern soil. Furthermore, there would be no difficulty either about Northern Loyalists, Northern Abolitionists, or Northern Disloyalists, holding their meetings or conventions in any of the Southern States. Wendell Phillips might have held his recent Convention in Charleston as well as at Framingham; and though we think his denunciations of the President, the Administration and Congress (Charles Sumner excepted) were far too hot and furious to suit any part of the Southern people, we are perfectly confident not a solitary egg would have been shied at him on account of them. Nay, we feel assured President Johnson would give him an absolute guarantee of safety in making a march through the South and delivering speeches at every cross-roads. If his fears should conjure up foes in advance, we are certain the President would send with him a regiment of cavalry, to protect him even from himself.

The Unity of Germany.

We remarked the other day that the dream of a union of all Germany into one homogeneous people under one Government is of ancient origin and as prevalent to-day as in the hour of Germany's greatest enthusiasm in 1813 or the moment the Parliament convened in the *Pauls Kirche* at Frankfort. But we also gave it as our unbiased opinion that the success of the plans of the Prussian Government would not facilitate this Union nor accelerate the realization of this dream of the German people. Our opinion rests on two substantial reasons, one of which we have already stated, which is, that with Prussia triumphant there would be a strong, powerful Prussia, and the portion of the German people subjected to Brandenburg rule would become Prussians, governed in all respects with that spirit of "specific Prussianism" so prevalent among the ruling classes of that Kingdom, and would from that moment cease to be what they so much yearn to become and have so loudly protested that they are—Germans. Nothing can better illustrate the intensity of this "Prussianism" than a few sentences which we here reproduce from the New-York correspondence of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, dated in this City on June 22, and published in that paper in its issue of July 12. We quote:

> "The Germans in this City begin to take sides either for Prussia or Austria, and that with an eagerness that pushes aside all interest in home politics, makes opponents of party friends and induces 'Republicans' to fraternize with 'Democrats.' In public places the battle-cry of the beer-heated disputants is no longer 'Here Johnson,' 'Here Congress;' but 'Here Hohenzollern,' 'Here Hapsburg,' 'Here Prussia,' 'Here Austria,' 'Here *Bundestag*.' But let these Philistines and menders of the world talk; even the grossest nonsense which they bring to light does not excite me, for I confide firmly in the *wisdom of our Royal Master* and his advisers, the loyalty and readiness for sacrifice of the *Prussian people* and the proved bravery of *our Army*. *With the firmest conviction do I believe in the great historic mission which Providence has marked out for Prussia*; but with beating heart do I think of the sufferings that must come upon our country and the wounds that war will inflict upon it. *But if the sword be once drawn for Prussia's honor and her position as a great Power, then onward, with God for King and Fatherland, until Prussia's Eagle shall have chastised the haughty enemy and fresh laurels shall adorn the beloved black and white standard!* God bless the King. God preserve the dear Fatherland!"

The spirit that conceived and penned these words in New-York is the spirit that governs Prussia to-day, and changed the political complexion of the Prussian Chambers so much in favor of Bismarck. That spirit wants an enlarged, an aggrandized Prussia, the equal, if not superior, in power to France and Russia, and the King, as the Prussian monarch, the arbiter of the destinies of the Continent. The idea of being Germans, or anything else but Prussians, is scouted by it almost as an insult, and the aspirations of the German people for German unity, except under exclusive Prussian sway, have nothing to expect from it.

We know well enough that there are people in Prussia of a different cast of mind, who would gladly, at any moment, exchange their Prussian for a German nationality, their "black and white" for "black, red and gold." These constitute the bulk of the population of the western provinces of Prussia, as in Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. But they are powerless in shaping the course of their Government, and notwithstanding their enlarged German sympathies, they will have to follow wherever Bismarck leads; and where he is leading them, a little incident at Schleswig shows. Under the auspices of Prussian officials in the Duchy, an address to the King was gotten up at the town of Schleswig, in which the Schleswigians are made to express their loyalty to the King as "*the youngest children of the Prussian monarchy.*" And this was done lately, and since the commencement of the war; a sure sign that in our estimation of Prussian designs we were tolerably correct.

We have, however, as we already intimated, another reason upon which our opinion also rests. We think that an united Germany under Prussian control is a political impossibility. The murmurings of Russia at the course events are taking, of which we gave samples in our yesterday's issue, indicate plainly, what we have all along been convinced of, that neither Russia nor France, nor England either for that matter, will permit the whole of Germany to be firmly grasped in the hands of the Prussian monarch, or any other one man. With the power of over forty millions of Germans—an industrious, intelligent and, when aroused, warlike people—wielded by one man, and that man a Bismarck, would change the face of Europe, and reduce nearly all other Powers to the position of attending vassals. It is natural that the thought of seeing the grand old Germany of the earlier Hohenstauffens revived with power to give law to Europe, is inspiriting to an ambitious mind, but its realization is extremely dangerous to the independence and very existence of neighboring nations. And this is the only kind of German unity that can be wrought out by the complete success of Prussia under the leadership of Bismarck and it is just such a kind of German unity which all other Powers in Europe will seek to prevent.

Let us take an almost parallel case. A large portion of the people inhabiting Eastern Europe are of the Sclavonic race. The bulk of their number are politically called Russians. Some, in Woldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia and Serbia, are nominally in Turkish dominions. Some, in Croatia, Sclavonia, Northern Hungary, Gallicia and Bohemia, are Austrians. And some, in Posen and to the northeast of it, are Prussians. For many years the idea of Pan-Slavism, just as in Germany the idea of Pan-Germanism, was agitated among the whole Sclavonian race, tending toward the establishment of one great Empire, under the control of Russia, uniting all provinces inhabited by Sclavonians, into one grand country. But every Power in Europe opposed it and the Crimean was not the first war waged to prevent even the faintest approach toward Pan-Slavism. And none opposed it more than the Germans, Governments as well as the people, and the latter in the most passionate form through their political literature. So long as the social and political institutions of Europe shall approximatively remain as they are, so long as all the peoples of Europe shall not have become confederated together under some form of republican Government, just so long the absorption of all the Sclavonic races by Russia would be as detrimental to the peace and material prosperity of Europe as the union of all Germany in the hands of Prussia, and which will be opposed by all the other Powers. Both are, therefore, a political impossibility for the present. It is for this reason, also, that we believe Prussia's success cannot result in the unity of Germany.

Yet, we wish and hope to see the Germans united and under a form of Government that will at once contribute to their political regeneration and advance their material prosperity and intellectual renown, without endangering the security or provoking the jealousy of their powerful neighbors.

A Confession.

The *Tribune* denounces as a "preposterous Roorback" Mr. Raymond's exposure of the remote purposes of the Radicals. They have no idea of bringing about another civil war, the *Tribune* asserts, adding, however, this significant confession:

> "There has been some apprehension of an attempt, backed by the President, to thrust ex-rebels into Congress by force, in defiance of the laws of the land, and some thought has been given to the proper means of resisting such gross usurpation, should it be attempted—as we have no fear that it will be."

So the Radicals attribute to the President intentions at variance with his entire course, and under the pretense of resisting an usurpation which nobody contemplates, they give "some thought to the proper means" of resistance—by force unquestionably. We submit that the acknowledgement now published by the *Tribune* goes far toward corroborating Mr. Raymond's statements. The fact is explicitly stated that "the proper means of resisting" the authority wielded by the President has occupied attention in the Radical councils; and it was in pursuance of plans thus matured that Mr. Paine's resolution was pushed through the House, facilitating preparation for a renewal of civil war. We submit that the *Tribune* is on this occasion a competent and suggestive witness in Mr. Raymond's behalf.

A Peril We Have Escaped.—We are very sure that the people of the country are not aware of the magnitude of the peril they escaped when the bill for the equalization of bounties was defeated in Tuesday evening's session of the Senate. Had it passed, they would very soon have found out what it meant through Secretary McCulloch's monthly statement of the public debt and the condition of the finances; they would have found out through the tax list next year—if, indeed, we had not all found out long before that, through its influence on the national credit and the greenback market. In the brief debate which took place upon it, Senator Wilson, the engineer of the bill, said it would require from one hundred and fifty millions to one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars; but Senator Sherman immediately corrected the statement, by saying he had official papers to show that the bill would require an expenditure of over *three hundred millions of dollars*. Our own impression is that even three hundred millions are an underestimate of what would have been taken from the public Treasury and the people's pockets before the terms of the bill would have been fulfilled. We now talk so freely of millions that the vastness of this sum is hardly appreciated by the people; but there is no question that they are beginning to feel the weight of the burdens imposed upon them by the tax-gatherer.

As a matter of profound interest, we give the names of the Senators who voted for and against this bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cresswell, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Wilson, Yates—14.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Harris, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Williams—22.

Counterfeiting.—The counterfeiting business has become a formidable enterprise, and large amounts of capital are invested in it. The Treasury Department has men (perhaps from necessity) in its secret special service who are old counterfeiters, acting as detectives, and when they make arrests it is found the most difficult thing in the world to prosecute to conviction, the testimony usually being made to have a loose end by which the guilty are set at liberty. There are some excellent officers engaged in the secret service, but the history of important counterfeiting cases tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this Southern District of New-York, shows that the right men are not always in the right places. Yesterday a statement was made by counsel for Henry Holmes, *alias* Harry Hall, *alias* "Little Hank," in an examination before United States Commissioner Osborn, which was exceedingly bold. It was to the end that the Solicitor for the Treasury had made an agreement by which Holmes, *alias* Hall, should be screened from prosecution for the charge on which he is now under arrest. In the presence of any such agreement, Holmes must have promised to unbosom some important information relative to the whole scheme on foot in various directions to defraud the people and Government of the United State by issuing counterfeit money. It is time that a proper check was administered to this nefarious traffic, and it is to be hoped that the visit of the Solicitor of the Treasury to this City will not be without profit in this direction. At the present time it is impossible for the great mass of the people to keep track of the various counterfeits with which the country is flooded; indeed, it is in not a few cases difficult enough for experts in our banking and brokerage establishments to discriminate between what is genuine and what is spurious.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

One Day Later by the Hibernian at Father Point.

Sanguinary Battle Between the Prussians and Federals near Frankfort.

The Federal Forces Defeated and Compelled to Retreat.

They Evacuate Frankfort and the Prussians Take Possession.

The German Diet Removes to Augsburg.

Rapid Advance of the Prussian Army on Vienna.

Their Headquarters on the 13th Established at Brunn.

Preparations for the Defence of the Austrian Capital.

Important Operations of Cialdini in Venetia.

Favorable Progress of the Great Eastern with the Atlantic Cable.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, July 25.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed this Point at 3:30 this afternoon. She left Liverpool July 16, about 2 o'clock P. M., direct for Quebec, without stopping at Londonderry.

The repairs to her screw were finished by Monday morning.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Armistice.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the negotiations between NAPOLEON and the contending Powers.

Battle Between the Prussians and Federals at Aschaffenburg—Defeat of the Federals—The Prussians Marching on Frankfort.

A sanguinary conflict took place on the 14th between the Prussians and Federals near Aschaffenburg. The former were entirely successful. The town was in flames and the Federals were retreating: The Prussians were marching on Frankfort, which town had been evacuated by the Federal troops, and the Diet had been removed to Augsburg, where the foreign representatives were expected to assemble.

The Advance on Vienna.

The headquarters of the Prussian Army, under the King, have been advanced to Brunn.

Iglau was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

The Situation at Vienna—The People said to be Disheartened—Preparations for Defending the City.

The *Times* of the 16th says: "Whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after. If anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna."

Pressed by a deputation from the Viennese municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defences of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering, that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added, that he would limit his military operations to a defence of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussian attack on Florisdorff, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have an intrenched camp as a *tete-du-pont*. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and, in case of success, the "open city" would unavoidably fall into their hands.

The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by their repeated losses in Bohemia, the *Times* believes, will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview between the two Monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Koniggratz.

The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 8.

In the course of a week we have lived years, and the floodtide of events changes the situation with lightning speed. The first reports from the Northern Army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disorder such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and, according even to Prussian reports, did not actually occur in the battle of Koniggratz (Sadowa). The several parts of the army are joining again, and will stand under the walls of Olmutz by to-morrow. BENEDEK *sought death in the battle.* RAMMING and GABLENZ, according to latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers public opinion is everywhere convinced that they fight heroically. This fame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. *But the tactical dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief, the command of several certain corps d'armée, and partly the management of the Subsistence Department, was exceedingly faulty.* Nevertheless the loss of one battle could never have had so depressing effects *if our rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people.* However ingenious, experienced and well-meaning a statesman may be to-day, *without a broad connection with the citizens and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times.* The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of development, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can now only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centres of the Empire; in other things we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is yet in Hungary an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to free from the ban should be our next task. And in other provinces the people are much more courageous than is believed; but it must not be looked upon with the eyes of those Bohemian authorities, who were first in flight and behind in everything else. Vienna also has higher and nobler desires than to be saved from the danger of an invasion. Considering the enormous Prussian losses, the flanking position of the army at Olmutz, the vast distance from there to the Danube, the prospective liberation of our Southern army, and the threatening attitude of NAPOLEON, our military condition appears anything else but hopeless. *Our political and financial relations portend greater dangers.* An armistice of six weeks seems either too long or too short. That Austria, exclusive of Venetia, should suffer a loss of territory, we do not believe; but in the future consequences lies the danger. *Shall these not consume us, not a moment ought to be passed to free the powers of the people, to correct the present evils through a free expression of public sentiment and opinion, and by the culture of knowledge, of mind and of labor, to constitute the basis for a sound organization of the State.*

The Policy of Russia.

In diplomatic circles at St. Petersburgh it was declared that Russia has no present intention of abandoning its policy of neutrality; and that only in case of any active intervention on the part of any foreign Power in the German conflict, she would make known her declarations, and take an attitude corresponding with her interests.

The Moscow *Gazette* expresses an entire sympathy with the Italian cause, and favors the annexation of Rome to Italy.

Advices from Sunberg state that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and that military trains start every day from Warsaw to the frontier of Silesia and Gallicia.

Russian troops were marching from Podolia to Bessarabia.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Important Operations of Cialdini—Austrians Cut Off from Vienna.

CIALDINI had occupied Padua and Vicenza, town on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice, thus had no railway communication with Vienna, so that unless CIALDINI be dislodged, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

Several French papers have received Governmental warning for publishing false news.

Spain.

The Spanish Government had prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets.

The Atlantic Cable.

The latest reports from the *Great Eastern* were quite favorable, steady progress being made. On Sunday afternoon (15th) she had payed out 283 miles of the Atlantic cable, and had run a distance of 263 miles from land.

India.

BOMBAY, Friday, July 6.

Cotton firm and advancing. Freights to Liverpool, 7s. 6d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, July 6.

Exchange, 21s. ¾d.; Freights, 40s.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 16—Noon.

The Cotton market opens this morning with a decided improvement in the demand. Sales estimated at 8,000 bales. The market is firmer but prices are not yet developed.

LONDON, Monday, July 16—Noon.

Consols opened at 87⅜@87½ for money.

No other markets since sailing of the *Scotia*.

COMMENCEMENTS.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE.

Baccalaureate—The Sheffield Scientific School—Prizes—Law and Medicine—Freshmen—Electioneering—Concio ad Clerum—Glee Club—College Periodicals—Yale Courant—New Englander—Alumni Speaking—Obituary List—School of Fine Arts—Patriotic Memorial—Speech Making.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Yale has gathered hundreds of her sons to celebrate her hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary. Many, who cannot be here in person, will be interested in reading some account of the exercises.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Last Sabbath afternoon Prof. WM. B. CLARKE, the College Preacher, delivered the customary address to the members of the graduating class. His subject, based on Ecclesiastes iii., 11, was "The Beautiful—its Relations to Educated and Christian Men." The close alliance between the beautiful and the good was shown, and the duty of cultivating each insisted upon. The Street Art Gallery, now nearly completed, was used as a practical illustration of the subject.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Though Yale does not assume for herself the portentous title of *University*, under which so many Western high schools stagger, it yet has the four faculties of theology, law, medicine and science, and is properly entitled to that name, as our American colleges with very few exceptions are not.

The Scientific School, named from its most liberal benefactor, JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., has received large additions to its facilities for instruction. The building has been enlarged; a laboratory, lecture-room, library and reading-room have been provided for the Agricultural Department, recently united with Yale by the State.

An astronomical observatory, with an equatorial telescope and meridian circle, has been fitted up. Mr. SHEFFIELD has given $10,000 for a library exclusively for the Scientific Department. There are twelve professorships, beside two or three "instructors."

Thus the building and various arrangements are the most complete of any in the United States for these purpose.

On Monday evening the graduating exercises of this department took place. Theses and essays were read by nine members of the school, and the prizes were awarded as follows:

BERZELIUS PRIZES.

First, $30 in gold—ADRIAN J. EBELL.
Second, $20 in gold—THERON SKEEL.

SILLIMAN PRIZE.

$50 in gold—JOHN J. MATTHIAS, M. A.

The prize of $25 for the best Freshman examination was awarded to GEO. A. JACKSON, North Adams, Mass. CHAS. K. NEEDHAM stood second.

The law students number thirty-five on the catalogue. The Medical Department, with forty-one students, held its commencement during the Winter term.

FRESHMAN EXAMINATIONS.

Freshman examination took place on Monday and Tuesday, but the interest that used to collect the Sophomores in such crowds around the door, has died away, leaving the gloomy scene only for trembling Freshmen, anxious parents and scowling tutors. The reason, in brief, is, that the old grab-game system of electioneering has been abolished, and the men are to be assigned to the literary societies by lot. No more free rides to New-York in search of Freshies. Well, though we did our part once in pulling and hauling, we are now constrained to acknowledge that the old system was a villainous one, ruinous alike to morals, purses and temper.

Forty freshmen were accepted, fifty-nine conditioned, eleven rejected; total, 110. One sophomore was accepted, two conditioned, one rejected. One man, who tried for the sophomore class, and was rejected, afterward failed to enter as freshman. Counting him as twice rejected, there were 113 applicants for admission. There will be another examination at the opening of the Fall term, Sept. 11 and 12, 1866. Judging from present indications the new class is destined to be a large one.

THE CONCIO AD CLERUM.

I take it the plain English of this is sermon to the clergy. Like the election sermons, long out of date here, but lingering still in Massachusetts, the *concio* is a relic of the time when a college was mostly a theological training school. Now-a-days they seldom attract any great amount of attention, but, years ago, Dr. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR laid the foundations of the so-called New Haven School of Theology, and excited a theological breeze that lasted for years, by the preaching of his celebrated sermon. Rev. Mr. PERRIN, of New-Britain, was the preacher last evening. His subject was "The Scriptural Doctrine of Another Life." The audience was large, and well pleased with the orator.

YALE GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

This popular musical society gave a concert in Music Hall, at the same hour with the *concio*. The audience was not large, for the reason that the concert had been imperfectly advertised, but the performances were satisfactory to all who heard them. The Club contemplate a tour during the Summer, singing at various places. Those who wish to have a thorough appreciation of what college music can be made will be pretty sure to attend.

COLLEGE PERIODICALS.

The mortuary list of college periodicals would be about as affecting to read as that of the Southern Press during the war. Few colleges have been able to continue the same periodicals for any great length of time. Yale has had several magazines that preserved a precarious existence for a time and then died. But the *Literary Magazine* is now more than thirty years old, the patriarch of all college serials.

The *University Quarterly* was started a few years ago, with the design of uniting all the leading literary institutions in the support of a single magazine. The purpose was good, but students are too immature, too irresponsible, and too much wanting in the coöperative faculty to render such an enterprise successful.

A weekly paper, the *Yale Courant*, has been printed during the past year and met with great success. It has recently been enlarged. It is designed to make the paper interesting by having correspondents in other institutions so that it may become the general vehicle for college news. Profs. DANA, FISHER, HOPPIN and other members of the faculty have already contributed articles.

While upon this topic I may mention that the organ of Yale theology, the *New-Englander*, will hereafter be published under the joint editorship of Prof. GEO. P. FISHER, Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, and WM. L. KINGLEY, Esq.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The spacious Alumni Hall was well filled at 9:30 A. M. on Wednesday. The officers were: Hon. DAVID S. SEYMOUR, Troy, N. Y., class 1826, President; Prof. D. C. GILMAN, permanent Secretary, in place of Dr. DUTTON, deceased; JOSIAH M. CARTER, class of 1836, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE OBITUARY LIST.

This was read by the Secretary, after which printed copies, with quite copious notices of each deceased person were distributed among the graduates. The list was headed by Mr. LEVI ROBBINS, of Rocky Hill, Conn., class of 1796, aged 91 years. The whole number of deaths reported was 69. Twenty-three were ministers, twenty lawyers, and five physicians.

The oldest surviving graduates are Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, of Utica, N. Y., class of 1794, and Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., of New-Haven, class of 1795.

SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.

President THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., was called out to speak upon the name of AUGUSTUS R. STREET, Class of 1812, who died June 12, aged 74. He has been one of the greatest benefactors that Yale ever had. President WOOLSEY paid a brief but touching tribute to his private character, and then spoke of his donations to the college, He first founded a Professorship of Modern Languages, to which Mr. E. B. COE, who has been three years in Europe, was appointed. He also erected a building for the "Yale School of Fine Arts," which has cost $170,000. Its object is to assist those who would study art professionally, and to cultivate the æsthetic tastes of the people as well as the students. This is the first institution of the kind ever connected with a seat of learning. In addition to this princely gift, Mr. STREET left $50,000 for the founding of a Titus Street Professorship of Theology. The whole amount of his donations to the college does not fall far short of *three hundred thousand dollars.* Such munificence to the college entitles the donor to the thanks of every friend of liberal education.

The President then mentioned the gifts of Mr. SHEFFIELD to the scientific school, but those I have mentioned before.

THE PATRIOTIC MEMORIAL.

Prof. SALISBURY presented the report of the Memorial Committee, first appointed last Commencement.

At a meeting on the 10th of May, the Committee recommended "the erection of a memorial building, in connection with the proposed new chapel of the University—such a building as shall be in itself appropriate, beautiful and expressive, and shall afford room for the accumulation, from time to time, of special memorials of the fallen, suitable to the place, which may be devoted to their honor, by classmates or other friends." WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., Chairman; Prof. E. E. SALISBURY, Prof. D. C. GILMAN, Prof. B. SILLIMAN and Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL signed this circular of recommendation, which was afterward adopted at a meeting of the whole.

They communicated with Mr. EIDLITZ, of New-York, a distinguished architect, and authorized him to sketch a design for the proposed edifice. Meanwhile, it was the desire of some persons that other architects should be consulted, and application was made by Prof. PORTER to Messrs. Vaux, Wittier & Co., Mr. Littell, Mr. Mould and Mr. Russell Sturgiss, all eminent architects of New-York, to offer sketches of designs for the proposed chapel and connected memorial. These designs were on exhibition at the Trumbull Gallery. It is hoped that a definite decision will soon be made, and the work of building be commenced.

SPEECH MAKING.

After these reports, representatives of the several classes were called up to speak in their order.

Judge GOULD, class of 1816, fifty years ago, was first called out. He had been for forty-five years in the South-

Rev. W. C. FOWLER, LL.D., of Durham Centre, also spoke for 1816. He was followed by J. H. BRADLEY and Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of 21; the Chairman, Judge LEYMAN, for 26; Rev. P. W. COLLINS, 56, and others.

This afternoon the Brothers and Linonia Society held their annual reunion.

The rain is falling in torrents as I close.

YELSOM.

UNION COLLEGE.

Absence of Dr. Nott—Baccalaureate of the New President—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

For the first time in sixty-two years, the anniversary exercises at Union College have begun, and will end without the presence of Dr. NOTT. I say *without his presence*, though the expression is not literally exact, for during the past five or six years Dr. NOTT, by reason of growing infirmities, failed to grace and add attraction to "Commencement Season," at which for considerably upward of half a century he had presided without a single interruption.

Though technically absent buring the brief interval named, and taking no active part in the public ceremonial of Commencement week, it was felt by his former pupils and others whom the gladdening occasion attracted, that, while he yet lived, and held the honored post to which his long and useful services had given so much lustre, he was really present. Some of these pupils might still call upon their venerated instructor, look upon his time-furrowed face, have the sad gratification of once more pressing his hand, elicit a smile of recognition and hear him utter a few feeble words of benediction. Old and incapable as he had grown, he was yet the living head of the College, seeming still to be guiding its destinies; present—as in heart he no doubt was—at the assemblies met to do it honor, and pervading its halls and councils by the influence which had hitherto been so earnest, steadfast and potential. This year the last link that bound the living Dr. NOTT to the interest of the Commencement Anniversary, in the feelings of those who had come up hither to observe it, is broken. The grave has closed over his mortal remains. Another President occupies his place, and, invested with the honor and authority of the position, performs this year for the first time what his distinguished predecessor performed for nearly three-score years.

The present President of the College—LAURENS P. HICKOK, D. D.—is no new or unknown man. He has been connected with the College, as Professor and Vice-President, for fourteen years, having come here in 1852; and for some six years of this period has, in the disability of Dr. NOTT, acted as President of the College. From 1844 to 1852 he was Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., and from 1836 to 1844 held a similar position in the Western Reserve College, Ohio. He has, therefore, had a ripe and varied experience as a teacher. He is, moreover, eminent as an author, being specially distinguished for his works entitled "Rational Psychology" and "Rational Connology." He is a man of high and varied ability, an energetic worker, a good disciplinarian, genial, modest, reliable, true, enjoying the confidence of all who know him, and cordially popular with all classes of his pupils. The College may deem itself fortunate that Dr. NOTT's mantle has fallen on shoulders so worthy and able to wear it.

The new President delivered his first Baccalaureate address in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, and the exercise formed the opening one of the services of Commencement week. The large Church was filled in every part. Besides the Graduating Class, for whose benefit the address was specifically designed, the audience was composed of the *elite* of the town. The address was a very able and suggestive one, occupying about three-quarters of an hour in the delivery, and securing a deeply earnest attention throughout. The text of the address was in LUKE xiv., 34: "Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be seasoned?"

The salt spoken of, the President said, was fossil salt, much of which was used about the temple, and which, by reason of exposure to the elements and other causes, lost its savor, its vitality, and became worthless. The primary analogy, in the illustrations, was to Christianity, religious truth, as Christ taught it. This might retain the name and outward appearance and yet be shorn of its vital energy through the influence of a corrupt belief, secular excrescences, &c. But the words of the Divine Teacher might apply without forced analogy to *education*, and in this sense it was proposed to consider them, under the four following topics of remark:

1. Absence of scholarly interest and enthusiasm would have the effect to take the savor from a good education and make it worthless.

2. The want of integrity, viewed in respect to all those qualities that go to make up thorough manliness of character, vitiates education, taking away from it its vital strength.

3. Education may become worthless in the absence of philanthropy.

4. The education that regards the present life only and ignores immortality—is purposeless and without wholesome effect.

These points were, happily expounded and illustrated, and urged home with much earnestness, directness and force. Dr. HICKOK's metaphysical writings have been objected to on the score of abstruseness and want of transparency. No objections of this kind can be made to his addresses from the pulpit. Here he is always simple, terse, and lucid, as logical in his argument, as he is perspicuous and pointed in his application. The close of his address, in which he paid a brief though beautiful tribute to his venerated predecessor, was singularly impressive. While the fervor and tenderness with which he counselled the youth before him, to labor so as to secure the rewards for this life and the next, which a virtuous manly and true life-work must confer, could hardly fail to touch the hearts and elevate the purposes, of the class that it was the design of the speaker specially to reach.

The Theological Society was addressed in the evening, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of New York city. The spacious edifice was packed on the occasion, which has for years been regarded by the religious community as among the most interesting of the anniversary week. Mr. FOX announced his subject to be "Preaching and Pleasing," deeming this to be appropriate to the class of hearers he came to address, viz: those having the Christian ministry in view. Without attempting to give an outline or analysis of the discourse, let it suffice to say, that the topic was treated with great judgment and discrimination. What the true preacher should preach, and how he should preach it, as distinguished from the preaching of the mere popularity seeker, or the man who aims at producing sensations, was depicted with as much boldness as truth. The illustrations of the speaker were extremely felicitous and telling, and the large audience listening to him, with unflagging interest for upwards of an hour, evinced how thoroughly they were in sympathy with the views he presented, and the mode of discussion. As this discourse will no doubt be printed by-and-by, thereby affording an opportunity to many who did not hear it, to judge of its scholarly merits, as well as the value of its suggestions, I shall add nothing further in regard to it.

On the evening of Monday, the 23d, the Literary Societies of the College were addressed in the Reformed Dutch Church by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Bishop CLARK is well known and popular in this community, having lectured here several times within a few years, and much to the gratification of his audiences. The hearers of last evening were not disappointed. The Bishop treated them to an intellectual repast in his best style, and this is as much as to say that those hearers must have been very fastidious, and even captious, who did not go away delighted, not only with the orator's manly eloquence, but cheered and strengthened by the thoughts which he presented. But I must defer further notice of the exercises of the week to another day.

C. V. S.

Commencement at Lafayette College, Penn.

EASTON, Penn, Wednesday, July 25.

At the Commencement exercises of Lafayette College this morning, Prof. H. S. OSBORN delivered the introductory lecture of the Scientific School, endowed by A. PARDEE, Esq., of Hazleton. The valedictory oration was delivered by GEORGE T. KELLER, of Pennsylvania, and the Master's oration by Rev. MOSES DEPUE, of New-Jersey. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, President of Washington and Jefferson College. The Alumni had a dinner at Masonic Hall, at which EX-GOV. POLLOCK presided. The town is full of visitors.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—The "Colleen Bawn," with DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE, has been successfully revived, and is given nightly.

THE OLYMPIC.—The houses continue crowded. The "Ice Witch" is a complete success. The "Webb Sisters," with their singing, dancing and general jollification, sustain, with Mr. MARK SMITH, the burden of the piece. Mr. SMITH's "Wat is a Woman Like," is deservedly *encored* nightly.

A NEW PIANIST.—SENORITA JOSEFINA FILOMENO, only 13 years of age, a celebrated pianist and violinist, has just arrived from Valparaiso, Chili, *en route* for Paris, France. We understand she intends to give a few concerts at our principal Summer resorts before her departure for Europe.

Nomination of Hon. John Covode.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 25.

Hon. JOHN COVODE has been unanimously nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the Twenty-first District, which has been represented for the last four years by Mr. DAWSON, Democrat.

The Merchants' Union Express Company.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, July 25.

The report that the Merchants' Union Express Company was about to sell out to another Express Company is untrue.

The Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 25.

Six cases, three of which were fatal, were reported to the Board of Health to-day up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer Kensington.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 25.

The steamer *Kensington*, from Boston, has arrived. She broke her air pipe 12 miles from the Passes.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—Mr. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has just published a valuable little manual of 128 pages, embracing a great amount of matter that every man desiring to be well informed upon current political questions ought to have on his table. The book gives the Constitution with the new amendment; all of President JOHNSON's orders and proclamations; the action of the various Conventions and Legislatures of the Southern States on Reconstruction; all legislation concerning Freedmen; President JOHNSON's interviews and speeches; annual, special and veto messages, with copies of bills vetoed and the votes thereon; majority and minority reports of the Reconstruction Committee; votes on all the proposed Constitutional Amendments; Cabinet members, Members of Congress and claimants for seats; votes on political bills and resolutions; party platforms, calls and addresses; tables of population, voters, apportionment and public debt; votes on all tariff bills since 1824, and many other matters of equal importance. Mr. MCPHERSON is alike able and careful in such work, and his book may be depended upon in all respects.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—In our advertising columns, Mr. E. P. BEACH, agent in this City for the Grand Trunk Railway, calls attention to the excursion routes which include that road. They embrace Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, the Saguenay River, the White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, Newport, &c. No less than thirty-seven different routes are at the choice of the tourist, and the tickets are sold at a reduction of at least fifteen per cent. from the regular rates.

OBITUARY.—Rev. PATRICK MORAN, the Roman Catholic Vicar-General of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., died in that city on Wednesday morning, July 25. He was a native of Loughrea, County of Galway, Ireland, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburgh, Md. He was ordained for the ministry in 1832, and first served on a mission for the New-York Diocese for about two years, when he went to Newark as pastor of St. John's Church, in Mulberry-street, the oldest of its denomination in the City, over which he has presided with great earnestness and efficiency for upward of thirty years. A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul will be offered in his Church on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, after which his remains will be interred in St. John's Cemetery.

FIRE IN WAVERLEY-PLACE—TWO LADIES BURNED.—About 11 o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given at No. 122 Waverley-place, and was caused by the explosion of accumulated gas from an open burner in a back room on the first floor. Mrs. WILHELMINA WINKELBACH, the owner and occupant of the premises, endeavored to relight the extinguished burner, when the gas exploded, setting fire to her dress and that of her sister, Miss SOPHIA KLOZNER, and severely burning both ladies about the head and face. The flames were soon extinguished, causing a damage of about $300 to furniture, &c. Insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The injured ladies were taken to the drug-store corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourth-street, where their burns were properly treated by Dr. CHARLES SIEDELL and others.

DR. B. C. PERRY.—DR. PERRY, the celebrated Dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the Hair, Scalp and Face, has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City about the 1st of August for his Boston office, to be absent six weeks; until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-street, New-York.—*Sunday Times.*

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States, who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:

The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual, and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congres, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment, exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a Republican Government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the election return and qualification of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws is unjust and revolutionary. Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government, is indispensably necessary to the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assembled as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold council together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert public dangers from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the National situation and cordially indorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

A. A. RANDALL, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, O. H. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAN, CHARLES KNAPP, SAMUEL FOWLER, Executive Committee National Union (Johnson) Club.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and indorse the call therefor.

JAMES DIXON, J. A. HENDRICKS, DANIEL S. ORTON, J. W. NESMITH.

In pursuance of the foregoing CALL, the Loyal Electors of this State are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts on or before the first Monday in August next, and appoint two Delegates to attend a STATE CONVENTION, to convene at SARATOGA SPRINGS, on Thursday, the 9th of August next, to appoint Delegates to the National Union Convention, and transact such other business as may be deemed best calculated to unite the Loyal citizens of the State in sustaining the Administration, and in restoring relations of brotherhood among the people of the States.

By the language and spirit of the CALL, it will be perceived, that those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the Rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress in keeping Loyal Representatives out of their seats, and Loyal States out of the Union, are EXCLUDED FROM THE INVITATION, and are NOT expected to participate in the PRELIMINARY MEETINGS, OR TO TAKE SEATS IN THE CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR,
HAMILTON FISH,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
JOHN A. DIX,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
MOSES TAYLOR,
SAM. SLOAN,
DANIEL DREW,
ROBERT BERDELL,
FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
RICHARD SCHELL,
JOHN BRYAN,
WILLIAM H. LUDLOW.

"Never Out of Order."

"I am very much pleased with my machine. *It has never been out of order.*"—[Mrs. Margaret M. Henderson, Newton, Ind.

"Have had my machine three years; have six to sew for; and *it has never been out of order.*"—[Mrs. W. Morgan, Lincoln, Vt.

"My wife has had your machine in use five years, and now cannot do without it. *It has never been out of order.*"—[J. G. Carnachan, Troy, Penn.—[*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical farmer; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Club rates are discontinued. Payments invariably in advance.

A Few Applications Only of Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are required to cure the worst cases of piles, salt rheum, and all skin diseases. For burns and scalds it is well known to be the most rapid and wonderful remedy extant. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Twenty-five cents a box.

In many instances horses which have been given up as useless from spavin, quittor and founder have not only been relieved, but completely cured by Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. It is impossible to realize what it will do until you have tried it. Sold at druggists, harness-makers, and at depot No. 49 Cedar-st.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, and No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Paper Collar Patent.—It is well known that paper collars were made and sold in the United States over thirty years ago. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by calling or communicating with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

A Word About Cholera.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Read and be instructed thereby before casting this aside. Deal no longer in the foolish bravado of fearlessness (it is unfitting to men,) learn your duty and strive to perform it, if not for yourselves, for your families. Look at the records and judge for yourselves if it is not time to be up and doing. "Over"

1,200 DEATHS IN ONE WEEK.

Not all from cholera, we will allow, but Summer complaints must be charged with the vast increase of mortality. Do not shirk your part of the work on the Health Board, who are performing wonders, but help yourselves and the community. Would you wish to know how? Wear one of

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTORS,

which will insure you against such diseases. How do you know? Let me tell you in a way everybody may understand. Whenever and wherever cholera has raged, it has been discovered to avoid certain districts; no matter how it travels, within a certain radius it has never been known to visit. We can mention mining districts; a miner never takes the cholera. In the vicinity of gas-houses, the inhabitants are safe, as illustrated in former days in our own City; there was something in the air which destroyed the effects of the poison which generates this class of diseases.

This secret has been discovered by Dr. HULSE, and is placed in a pad to be suspended from the neck, and worn next the person. At first the odor is strong; it soon looses this, but acts just the same, and like a faithful friend, keeps you safe while you keep it near. Persons troubled with chronic diarrhœa would do well to try this. Remember these are all facts which none can deny. So now you know your duty perform it, and you may be spared to your family and friends, and death's cold hand in the shape of cholera may be driven from your doors. Ask for

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTOR.

For sale by all druggists.

HALL & RUCKEL, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 35c. a bottle.

Like a Fragrant Oasis,

After a tract of barren desert, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS seems to the man of gentlemanly tastes and refined instincts, when by any accident he has been restricted for a time to the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief.

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

Removal! Removal!!

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

The New-York depot of GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO. proprietors of HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS and medicated CABINET BRANDY will remove, Aug. 1, to No. 23 CEDAR-ST.,

Office of Simonson & Squire, manufacturers of syrups, cordials, &c.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Neuralgia, and all Pains in the Head or Face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

BIRTHS.

SHEA.—On Wednesday, July 11, at No. 425 7th-av., Mrs. DANIEL SHEA, of two sons and a daughter. Mother and children are doing well.

MARRIED.

CHURCH—COOKE.—On Monday, July 23, by Rev. J. D. Wells, R. DWIGHT CHURCH, of New-York, to NELLIE V. COOKE, of Brooklyn, E. D.

CHALMERS—BOYD.—On Wednesday, July 25, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., THOMAS C. CHALMERS, M. D., and VIRGINIA H. BOYD.

FEARING—PUTNAM.—In Paris, on Monday, July 9, at the American Embassy, by Rev. Dr. Eldredge, C. F. FEARING, of this City, to Miss MARY PUTNAM, daughter of J. Pickering Putnam, Esq., of Boston.

HULBERT—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, WILLIAM A. HULBERT to HELEN, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Francis Moore, of Houston, Texas. No cards.

HAINS—OSBORN.—On Wednesday, July 25, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Wm. Higbee, FRANCIS R. HAINS to Mrs. CHARLOTTE OSBORN.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

THOMPSON—BOKER.—At Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Gordon Hall, Dr. A. W. THOMPSON, of Northampton, to Mrs. ORLEANA BOKER, daughter of E. J. Anderson, Esq., of Newport, R. I.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, July 24, CHARLOTTE LENOX, daughter of the late William Banks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

EWBANK.—On Tuesday, July 24, MARY, wife of Thos. Ewbank, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 90 East 31st-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Henry Everdell, are respectfully invited to attend.

FRANK.—On Wednesday, July 25, EMILY LOUISA, infant daughter of Augustus A. and Mary E. Frank, aged 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 17 West Houston-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GUNZENHAUSER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24, AMELIA GEORGIANA, wife of George Gunzenhauser, and daughter of Edward Hulker, aged 20 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUSTED.—At Marlboro, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 24, ARTHUR ELLSWORTH, second son of William A. and Ellen F. Husted, of Brooklyn, aged 5 years and 2 months.

Funeral services at 2 P. M. on Thursday, at that place.

LEAVITT.—On Wednesday morning, July 25, at Clifton, Staten Island, LOUIE APPLETON, youngest son of Geo. A. and Mary C. Leavitt.

LABATUT.—On Tuesday evening, July 24, THOMAS S. LABATUT, of consumption, aged 21 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 119 Ludlow-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Monday, July 23, after a short illness, CATHARINE, wife of Henry Moore, deceased, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her sons, Henderson, William H. and Daniel B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 129 West 21st-st.

MINOR.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sabbath evening, July 22, JOHN C., child of Robert C. and Isabel A. Minor, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The remains were taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

PRESTON.—On Wednesday, July 25, at No. 30 Mott-st., THOMAS PRESTON, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

STEWART.—On Wednesday morning, July 25, WILLIAM H. STEWART, aged 59 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 85 East 18th-st.

SINCLAIR.—On Tuesday morning, July 24, after a lingering illness, IDA W., daughter of Margaret and William Sinclair, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 120 East 34th-st., without further invitation.

SWAN.—At Stonington, Conn., on Monday, July 23, Mrs. CASSANDRA SWAN, widow of the late Capt. Thomas E. Swan, aged 67 years.

TINSON.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Long Branch, on Tuesday, July 24, ROBERT N. TINSON, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 54 West 36th-st., on Thursday at 3 o'clock. His relatives and friends and the friends of Frederick Tinson and his brothers-in-law, Anthony L. and Andrew J. Robertson, are invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—At Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, July 25, EVA, infant daughter of Henry V. and Martha Williams.

WILLIAMSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, July 24, NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Chapel in Prospect-st., Jamaica.

WOOD.—On Fourth Day, seventh month, 25th, ROBERT, son of Dr. Stephen Wood, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh Day, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Savage, the Vice-Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, of the death on the 7th day of September, 1864, at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, of GUSTAVUS BORYSTREAON, said to be a native of Sweden, but a naturalized citizen of the United States.

It is believed that the relatives of the wife of deceased are residing in the State of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 67.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Pier No. 44 North River, aged about fifteen years, medium built, dark hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black vest, black cloth pants, turned up at the bottom, shoes, white socks or stockings, course muslin shirt, without bosom, turned up at elbows; had the appearance of an emigrant; been in the water three weeks.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 69.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of North Moore-street, aged about forty years, stout built, black hair, five feet four inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, shoes, white socks or stockings; supposed to be Marvin King, cook of the tugboat *J. H. Stevens*. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 70.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 44, East River, aged about sixty years, medium built, gray hair and eyes, poor teeth, full face, gray goatee; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat, black vest, black pants, poor boots. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was received at the Morgue this evening; height, 5 feet 5 inches; stout built; hair, light; dressed as follows, dress light English baize, green stripe, black petticoat, white muslin chemise, no shoes; found at Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-street, North River.

J. H. MANAHAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A GOOD NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains portraits of Benj. Franklin, Lewis Cass, C. F. Brydges, Brunell, Mrs. Parkhurst, &c., with articles on Responsibility; Sowing and Reaping; The Servant Question; Getting Married; Writing, The Philosophy of Phonography; How to Live; Air and Sunlight; Summer and its Lessons; Over Eating; Head and Body; Man-Monkeys; Insanity and Religious Excitements; Physiognomy, Time, Tune, Veneration, Double Chins, Large Ears, &c. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

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SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PESTIFEROUS SUBSTANCES—ERROR RECTIFIED.

Lately there appeared in the telegraph column dated at Washington, a lengthy and conspicuously placed paragraph, consisting of various statements of the "wonderful" power of sulphurous acid as a disinfectant, and also as a remedy for various diseases of men and animal—in short, as a panacea. This was simply a sensation paragraph. The writer was not even an original experimentor. The disinfecting qualities of sulphurous acid have long been understood—but Mr. COOK has shown that alone it has not in the highest degree the disinfectant property. Its results are far more efficacious when used together with carbolic acid—that is, when the combined vapors of the two are diffused abroad. The mode of generating the sulphur acid, as stated in the paragraph in view, is very disagreeable, particularly in the abode of human beings. A mode has been ascertained of disseminating both acids in such places by one act, which we now state for the first time: If into a solution of hypo-sulphate of soda we pour one of the mineral acids, sulphuric, *et al.*, a portion of the sulphur of the soda salt will be precipitated, while another portion will be liberated in the form of sulphurous acid. If the soda solution have contained pure carbolic acid, a certain quantity of the vapor of both substances will arise and be diffused sufficient for ordinary purposes of disinfection in ordinary dwellings. How efficacious this would be in choleraic conditions remains to be fully ascertained. For suppression of the infecting, or disease communicating or provoking properties of excrementitious matter, sulphate of iron in considerable quantity is sufficient, and its cheapness recommends it. The total results of the Bavarian Commission on the causes of the spread, the means of prevention of cholera, headed by PETTIN, show that sulphate of iron is a most reliable, and peculiarly efficacious agent in the means of prevention. In a little while we shall adduce the facts which prove that in pure carbolic acid in crystal we have at last the long sought means of utterly preventing the spread of infection of certain pests, as rhinderpest.

ON THE MODE OF PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA.—Prof. MAX PETTINKOFER, the famous discoverer, (well known to physiologists,) of PETTINKOFER's test (for biliary ingredients) has wisely abandoned the beaten track followed in treating of this subject—the mere repetition of stereotyped phrases, which disclose the *absence* of any definite and correct apprehension of the natural phenomena on which the sweep of cholera depends—and given us something new. His paper is entitled "On the Mode of Propagation of the Cholera."

PETTINKOFER believes that the disease is propagated by human intercourse, and never without this; not of course by simple contact with the diseased or their excretions, according to the old theory of contagion, but by means of certain local acessary causes contained in the soil.

Temperature, wind, moisture, a dryness in the atmosphere, and elevation of ground, are not essential for the epidemic occurrence of cholera, although they may, under certain circumstances, exercise great influence on its *course*. The only indispensible conditions are, human intercourse yielding the germ in the excretions of cholera patients, and conditions of the soil developing this into activity.

The qualities of the soil necessary for the development of the cholera germ are: 1. That it be porous—*i. e.*, easily permeable to air and water; 2. That water exist in a certain depth below the surface (subsoil water;) and, 3. That the soil be to a good degree impregnated with the products of organic decomposition, especially those of excrementitious origin.

Respecting the first condition, PETTENKOFER and the members of the Bavarian Commission for the investigation of cholera, have found, without a single exception, that the soil in the towns and villages epidemically affected with cholera was very porous; while localities built on impermeable rock were entirely spared. Apparent exceptions noted were soon found to confirm the rule. It has been generally acknowledged that the cholera spreads with predelicion along the course of rivers and in hollow situations, but in reality much more is to be attributed to the water under the soil of the habitations.

It is a rule that those locations suffer most from cholera where the surface of the ground upon which the habitations stand is nearest to the level of the sub-soil water. But the distance of the latter from the former is known to be variable, and the level of the ground water in the same locality may vary considerably in the same year and in different years; and on this fluctuation the varying degree of susceptibility of the locality for the cholera epidemic appears to depend.

Under equal circumstances, however, the rise of the ground water will cause a greater susceptibility by moistening a higher stratum of the porous soil, which is generally more impregnated with organic matter the nearer it is to the surface.

But it is the period of receding of the ground water from its greatest elevation which is most dangerous. As this occurs usually in July, August and September, cholera usually makes its greatest ravages at that period; but the unfavorable condition of the soil may, through unusual circumstances occur in Winter instead of in Summer.

With regard to what he calls the "cholera germ," PETTINKOFER assumes it to be contained in the intestinal excreta of cholera patients, but thinks that it cannot by itself produce cholera, but must first undergo some change, under the influence of the susceptible soil, and thus become developed. This interchange between the cholera germ contained in the excreta and the soil, may, he suggests, either take place in the soil, and the developed germ may be thence inhaled or otherwise introduced into the body, or it may take place within the human body itself, the product being the active germ.

These views commend themselves to sanitarians, from the fact that they lead us in our pursuit of the causes of cholera in a novel direction; a direction of search for conditions of cholera below as well as above the surface. All forms of vegetation, not regularly continued from parents, there is every reason to believe date from conditions of germination in progress beneath the surface of the soil everywhere.

GENERATION FROM EX-ORGANIC MATTER.—The latest experimentor on the evolution of animal and vegetable organisms from infusion of matter, made experiments in thirteen infusions. He concludes: "I have observed all the precautions which PASTEUN himself speaks of as 'exaggerated,' yet I have shown bacterius to be produced in all, exactly under the circumstances in which he asserts *they do not exist.* I believe this discrepancy is very easily accounted for. PASTEUN, in his memoirs speaks of examining his substances with a power of 350 diameters. Now my experience throughout has been that it is impossible to recognize these minute forms with any degree of certainty even with double that magnifying power. When once their existence on a slide is shown with a power of 1,500 to 1,700 diameters, it is quite possible afterward to recognize the object with the power. On one occasion I tried the effect of a power of 450 and found that all satisfactory investigation of such objects with such a power was impossible."

"The one point established by these researches is, that M. PASTEUN's facts (*i. e.*, his denial of the appearance of these bodies under the conditions named) are inexact—not because his experiments were not as well performed, but because the magnifying power of his microscope was insufficient for the work to which he applied it." This is absolutely conclusive against PASTEUN; and it shows, moreover, very palpably that he had not the faintest suspicion of his unscientific course in *denying* what various observers had seen in different infusions.

NUTRIMENT DISCARDED.—Immediately beneath the outer surface or skin of every kernel of grain, particularly of wheat, there resides a thin layer of the most nutricious and valuable matter for the sustenance and health of the animal system of the whole matter composing the grain. In milling this is discarded as the hull. It constitutes about twelve per cent. of the whole mass of the bran, and is far more nutricious than that portion of the grain made into flour. This substance consists of a vegetable ferment cerealine and vegetable casein. Both may readily be obtained by infusing bran in cold water and precipitating with alcohol, or evaporating the water. It is not only nutricious but takes no inconsiderable part in bringing the other constituents of the flour taken into the stomach with it into the appropriate state for assimilation by organs of nutrition. This subtance and linseed meal have been tried with marked success in cure of impaired nutrition and in diminishing the number of cases of consumption. A soup was made from two ounces of meal, one ounce of bran, and a quart of water. This was boiled for two hours and then strained. To this lean beef was added, and the whole made into a soup, with vegetables. Under this diet the frequency of consumption greatly diminished among the inmates of the Glasgow City Hospital. It would seem as if impaired nutrition was really one condition antecedent to the fell disease.

A TEST OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.—It is well known that Petroleum is a mixture of a considerable variety of distinct fluids and substance, varying in volatility from gas to paraffine—a solid substance. From that portion of the fluid of the above name, we burn in lamps, most of the volatile portions have been removed; yet it is to the retention of these volatile portions in "Kerosene," to which explosions are due. The great numbers of serious injuries to persons and deaths from these explosions have made the matter a subject of legislative enactment. It is very desirable therefore, to know some simple mode of ascertaining whether the oil sold for burning is sufficiently free from those volatile matters to be safe or not. To do this, fill a tumbler three-quarters full of moderately cool water and pour one-half of a tablespoonfull of oil upon it, stir it briskly together, then hold a lighted match over it, and if it takes fire from the vapor before the flame comes in contact with the oil it is dangerous. Safe oil will not thus ignite.

FLYING FISH.—Flying fish really wing their way, though it has been asserted otherwise. Their forward fins really act to support them in their progress through the air. One who has devotedly observed them on several sought occasions found that they really supported themselves above the surface of the water for a hundred yards, during which transit they simply glanced the surface of the water, at one point in the line of their advance, which could have no effect on the propulsive effort. This, indeed, reflection might long since have taught us. The point of their touching the water does not make a break or interruption of the continuity of their flight. As their line of flight is very low, the crests of the waves lie in their path, which is continued upon them for an instant. Their ability to sustain themselves out of their natural element is, of course, limited.

MECHANICAL FORCE FORMS A PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE.—We recently named in these columns some experiments in evidence, if not proof, of the physical nature of photographic impressions. We also relate another remarkable experiment of M. CAREY LEA, in the production of latent photographic pictures by pressure. He prepared and sensitized a plate, and having written upon a sheet of paper with a style, so that the letters would stand in relief in the dark presses this paper on the sensitized leaf. From this, on the application of the ordinary sun developer, he obtains a picture of the words. The light being excluded here, mechanical pressure alone effects the result. The experiment seems to accord perfectly with the emissive theory of light.

COLOR BLINDNESS.—The eyes of some persons cannot take cognizance of certain of the primary colors, as red, &c., &c., and it has long been desired to understand the reason. Herr ROSE, of Berlin, has determined, experimentally, that in such cases it is invariably light, either of the greatest or least refrangibility which is imperceptible, *i. e.*, that is to say, the light of one or the other of the extremes of the spectrum.

"NEW SOURCE OF QUININE."—*Evening paper.*—English experimentors lately found an animal substance in the bodies of several species of mammalia—an animal substance produced in and until extracted therefrom constituting a part of their bodies. This substance is fluorescent like quinine, which it resembles as much in substance as phosphorus does. The paper above alluded to names it "quinine" from a "new source." This is science *secundem artem.*

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JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO.,
UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
E. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 50 SHARES QUICKsilver Mining Co., No. 4,371, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to C. R. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL QUARTO BLANK-BOOK, with marbled cover and edges, containing legal memoranda. The above will be paid on its return to me, at No. 34 Wall-st., or No. 29 East 24th-st.
H. D. SEDGWICK.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
July 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$280,000

ASSETS:

REAL ESTATE	$100,000 00
BOND AND MORTGAGE	112,229 50
TEMPORARY LOANS	500 00
CASH IN BANK	11,409 16
STOCKS	120,000 00
INTEREST	2,252 00
RENTS	833 34
PREMIUMS DUE AND UNPAID	8,124 62
DUE FROM CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.	1,925 17
	$357,273 79

LIABILITIES:

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS	$222 00	
UNADJUSTED CLAIMS	9,424 54	
	$9,646 54	$9,646 54
		$347,627 25

GEO. HODGSDON, President.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........$500,000 00.

In order that its actual condition may be known to the community, invites attention to the following exhibit of the assets of the Company on the 1st day of July, instant:

Cash Balance in Bank	$126,007 98	
Cash Balance in Office	252 64	
Demand Loans on Stocks of solvent institutions (worth over $210,000)	162,080 00	
		$288,340 62
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, worth over $1,350,000)		476,200 00
*Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$26,250 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,000 00	
5,000 Bank of America	5,750 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	7,500 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,000 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	6,000 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,100 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	11,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,000 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,000 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,000 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,250 00	
10,000 New-York Central Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	10,000 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistment Bonds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 years 7 per ct. Bonds	35,000 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,000 New-York Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
125,000 N. Y. City Revenue Bonds	125,000 00	
12,000 Wisconsin State Bonds	12,000 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per cent Bonds, 1881	60,000 00	
326,000 U. States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	326,000 00	$699,225 00
Real Estate, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y., owned by the Company (gold cost)		92,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		19,338 48
Premiums due (nearly all since paid)		26,891 92
Rents accrued		1,633 33
		$1,603,624 35
LIABILITIES—Mainly unclaimed scrip and scrip interest		76,160 89
		$1,527,463 46
Losses of all kinds since July 1, 1866, not exceeding		50,000 00
NET ASSETS THIS DATE		$1,477,463 46

*NOTE.—The "Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company" are estimated at considerably below their present market value, to avoid the effect of future fluctuations.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
July 24, 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1866	3,596,222 00
Liabilities July 1, 1866	130,385 13

The directors of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.

Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.
JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT—Pure Copperas or Sulphate of Iron, $10 per bbl. of 300 lbs., delivered in any part of the City, with full directions for use. EAGLETON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 81 John-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTON DUCK TENT, 20x16 in size; suitable for picnic or camp meeting purposes. Inquire of ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 30 Beekman-st., second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH THE following articles will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on the 1st day of August next, at which time the bids will be opened. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for ——," (here insert the name of article,) that they may be distinguished from other business letters and directed to Paymaster A. H. GILMAN, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

All articles to be of the best quality, free from defects, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in good order and condition, free of expense to the Government, and subject to inspection and measurement according to the rules adopted by the Navy Department. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered exorbitant or much above the market rates.
A. H. GILMAN, Paymaster U. S. N.

REQUISITION NO. 2, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT:

1,478 feet Wire-Rope,	4¼	inches.
851 feet Wire-Rope,	5	inches.
3,697 feet Wire-Rope,	5½	inches.
540 feet Wire-Rope,	6⅜	inches.
1,059 feet Wire-Rope,	3½	inches.
512 feet Wire-Rope,	2½	inches.
544 feet Wire-Rope,	3¾	inches.
210 feet Wire-Rope,	6½	inches.
478 feet Wire-Rope,	3	inches.
216 feet Wire-Rope,	2	inches.
230 feet Wire-Rope,	2¾	inches.

The price per pound to be stated.

To be of the best quality; six-strand fine wire-rope; not galvanized, with a jute heart, laid right-handed.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered, free of expense, to Government at New-York Navy Yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
200 feet B. M. mahogany baywood, 1½ inch thick.
One gross Champion patent regulator, lava tipped, gas burners.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,000 lbs. red lead, dry; 200 cubic yards sharp building sand.
30 tons American round iron; 29 tons 2 inch and 1 ton ⅝ inch diameter.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
85 fathoms 2¼ inch wire rope.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
800 barrels mess pork, (4 iron hoops); 30,000 lbs. sugar, Naval standard.
3,000 hoop poles, split and trimmed.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with further particulars, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON
Paymaster United States Navy.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

HENRY ROBERT JOYNT.—INFORMATION is requested respecting HENRY ROBERT JOYNT, who, previous to and in the years 1857 and 1858 resided in Barnwell District, South Carolina, a cotton planter, whether he be living or dead, and whether he died a bachelor without a child or remoter lawful issue. He was a son of a medical man at Bristol. If dead, a necessary certificate to prove the same in London is requested. Any person giving the above information will be recompensed and paid for their trouble. Apply to Mr. GEORGE COOKE, Solicitor, No. 29 Guildford-st., Russell-square, London, England.

N. B.—In 1856 and 1858 he visited Bristol, and then said he was not married. He left Liverpool on the 26th April, 1858, for New-York, and has not since been heard of in England.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LEMMING & Co., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
July 23, 1866.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, D. E., I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M., a large quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 25 coal-scuttles, one 30, 25, 45 and one 68-gallon cauldron kettles, stove-pipe, dripping-pans, 1 invincible range, 21 empire ranges, 87 heating stoves, &c. Also, clothing, camp and garrison equipage as follows: 150 uniform hats, 17 uniform coats, 500 pairs shoulder scales, 177 pairs great-coat straps, 375 mosquito bars, 161 spades, 131 shovels, 186 axes, 458 camp-kettles, 230 mess-pans, 100 hatchets, 10 bugles, 102 drums, 210 pickaxes, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., &c. Also, 10 wall tents, flies and poles, 820 common tents and 4,303 shelter tents.

The above-named stores have all been condemned as unfit for Government use, but many good bargains may be had. Terms of sale, cash on delivery and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the barracks or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.
R. C. MORGAN,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 Great Jones-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made by Brooks, of Brooklyn, to order, the property of a gentlemen leaving the City—7-octave black walnut piano, by Knabe, cost $1,000; velvet carpets, &c.

PARLORS—English velvet carpets, large size mantel and pier mirrors; rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, by Brooks; rosewood etagere, Alexandre organ, fine tone; 7-octave rosewood piano, very superior tone and finish, made to order by Wm. Knabe & Son, cost $1,000; lace curtains, carved centre table, mantel vases, ornaments, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved black walnut buffet, extension dining-table, 16 feet; chairs to match, Brussels carpets, dinner set, porcelain, cut glass, plated ware, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOMS—Black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, first-quality spring mattresses, linen, pillows, &c.

HALLS AND STAIRS—Brussels and velvet carpets, oilcloths, stair-rods.

REFRIGERATOR, &c., with a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Sale without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST.;

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold after the furniture, particulars of which will be given in due time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., (by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of William Montross, Esq., assignee:)

Assets, books, accounts, judgments, notes, &c., of the late house of Jennings, Wheeler & Co.
A. PRENTICE, Esq., Attorney of Assignee,
No. 195 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, four rosewood pianos, &c. &c.

Also, at 12 M., a fine gold hunting case lever watch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW ILLUMINATOR!

CLAUSSEN'S KEROSENE BURNING FLUID.
Manufactured by the American Burning Fluid Company of New-York, warranted
ENTIRELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.

No chemist or expert having yet been able to suggest any test or experiment that would cause this fluid to explode. It can be used with perfect safety under all circumstances, in the ordinary fluid lamps, in any climate.

THE AMERICAN BURNING FLUID gives a bright, clear and steady light, does not flicker, if spilled leaves no stain, may be carried about without the slightest danger from explosion, but is inflammable when brought in contact with flame, but not explosive. It will burn in fluid lamps with the ordinary wick and burner, and seems to be the article long wanted for household and factory purposes. This fluid is manufactured under the supervision of the inventor, one of our best known chemists, who will personally test every barrel before it leaves the factory.

If the lamp smokes, raise the slide on the outside of the tube.

Dealers are requested to obliterate the brand from the barrels when empty.

For sale to the trade by the sole proprietor.

For the sale of this illuminator one established agency is offered in every business place, to whom one barrel will be sent on consignment for a trial.

Address the sole proprietor,
F. W. CLAUSSEN,
No. 113 Water-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

"HUNGARIAN SOCIETY," NO. 217 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE—SIR: We are credibly informed by Mr. G. B. Newman, Rockland, Me., that one Stephen Kraszny, representing himself a Protestant preacher from Hungary, exiled for his opposition to the concordat of 1851, and at present the head of an Hungarian colony in Texas, numbering some 2,900 rebel, persecuted, and now starving souls, and having by this means obtained the generous indorsement of several eminent divines of Boston, is largely engaged in lecturing and raising money for the above colony, which, as every Hungarian is aware, does not and never did exist. We deem it our duty to warn all whom it may concern against the bold imposition and barefaced effrontery of said Stephen Kraszny.

President, N. PERZEL, Vice-President, J. MAKK, Secretary, E. ROSAFY, } "Hungarian Society."

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES.
PRIVATE SALE.

Mule, wheel and lead harness, bridles and collar reins, halters, McClellan saddles, artillery saddles, shelter, wall, hospital, common and Sibley tents; linen sheets, pillow cases, drawers, overcoats and pants, surcingles, sweat collars, artillery, ambulance and plow harness, horse brushes and curry combs.

The attention of traders, farmers, teamsters and others is called to this stock, as it will be sold for one-fourth its original cost.
DAVID SMITH,
No. 48 Dey-st., New-York City.

LARGE PAPER MILL WANTED—A mill with modern improvements and capacity to turn out three tons of printing paper per day. Fourdrinier machine preferred, either water or steam power, convenient to New-York, or accessible by water or railroad. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,796 Post-office, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot No. 363 Canal-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 261 and 263 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.
H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

HOSACK HALL—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys—Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., with thoroughly competent assistants, will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 57 West 44th-st., near 5th-av. For Circulars, with terms, testimonials, &c., apply at the Rooms as above, or at Carter's, Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $80 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

$30 TO $40—TEN WEEKS BOARD AND English branches; scholars under 12. Piano $10. Refer to S. Main, corner Crosby and Broome sts., New-York. Address ABEL WHITLOCK,
Danbury, Conn.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT; FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

FREE FRENCH CLASS FOR YOUNG men under 20 years of age. Address Mr. J. JAMES, Post-office, Hoboken, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST REspectability desires a reëngagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental,) or would act as housekeeper or assistant in a family of high moral worth; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also makes excellent bread, cake, pies and jellies. Address DONALD McDONALD, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music; Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, ENTIRELY COMPEtent, and speaking French perfectly, desires a situation as governess in an unexceptionable family. Address H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West Fourteenth-st., (over the New-York County Bank,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 30th day of July, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The Lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Yachts, Silver Plate, and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867; and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1865.

All appeals to the Assessor aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID TO A lady, or young ladies, by a competent woman, Protestant; has the best of City reference for character and capability; no objections to travel; is accustomed to travel; would go as maid and nurse with a family going to travel. Address or call, for three days, E. B., No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, shirts; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; a permanent situation prefered; City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has excellent City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 Park-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY person to cook; no objection to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Call or address M. A. M., No. 73 East 11th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately arrived in this country, a situation to do plain sewing, chamberwork, and assist in taking care of children. Can be seen for two days at 187 Hudson-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at the residence of her employer, No. 114 West 11th-st.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family, or as housekeeper; the best of references given. Address E. B., Station D.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMERhouses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY OF middle age, wishes a situation as companion to an invalid or housekeeper in a gentleman's family. The best of references can be furnished. Address M. F., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; no objection to the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can keep things in nice order about a gentleman's place. Moderate wages expected. Call on or address CHARLES, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man, Protestant; best of City reference. Address No. 211 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from his last place. Address or call on PETER, No. 81 Nassau-street, Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the proper care of a horse, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of reference. Address or call on HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; has had 15 years experience in this country in taking care of grape-houses and graperies, and laying out new grounds. Can be seen at Bridgeman's seed-store, 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, as coachman; is a first-class goom and a careful driver; can milk or work in a garden; no objection to the country; good references. Address T. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT gardener, or would take charge of a small garden; has spent five years at the business; has good reference from where last employed. Address, for two days, J. O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately landed, a situation as groom in a private family; is a good rider, or can drive, it required; has best of reference from his last place. Address, for two days, P. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has most unexceptionable references; is in his present place until Aug. 1. Address No. 43 West 22d-st., where he can be seen.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to go a short distance in the country, and to make himself useful; good reference. Address N. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; married, without incumbrance; the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to country; good reference given. Address W. H. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and gardener; he can make himself generally useful and can furnish the best of City references. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; is a first-class servant; has good reference; country preferred. Address W. HENRY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good reference. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, E., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO ACT as salesman and general clerk in a gent's furnishing store; one that can come well recommended (and none others) may apply at
WATERBURY'S, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED AT ONCE—TWENTY-FIVE EXPErienced ironers, to iron fine shirts, at the "Diamond" Shirt Factory in Bridgeport, Conn. Apply July 27, at 8 A. M., at No. 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, and is not afraid to work; an Eastern woman preferred. Apply at the Bancroft House.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN, IN a Wholesale Fancy Goods House in the West; one with some experience preferred. Address Box No. 1,424, Post-office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, in an importing house; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,442 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, or general houseworker, and a chambermaid and seamstress; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 418 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO wait upon an elderly lady; she must be an experienced nurse and a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTER'S STORE, A stout, active boy, about 15 years old; pay $4 per week; No. 76 Duane-st., third floor, after 9:30 A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MEN TO SELL the New Internal Revenue Law; active canvassers can do well. Apply at the book-store No. 66 Nassau-st.

WHITE GOODS.—WANTED, BY AN IMporting house, a salesman who can control a large first-class jobbing trade; liberal salary will be paid and communications considered strictly confidential. Address Box No. 5,420 Post-office.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av., good places open for help of every calling, and highest wages. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Established in 1843.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE IN A GOOD MANUFACTURING business; articles first-class, staple, and protected by patents; demand in advance of supply: sold in every hardware, house-furnishing and furniture store in the United States; profits very large; entire stock turned every sixty days; no risk or stock whatever; will bear investigation. RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 158 Broadway, second floor front.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, for the importation of a certain article patented in the United States; it is a safe investment, the article being in great demand, and always sold for cash; it might also be manufactured in the States. Address H. R. TICK, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR special partner, with the above amount in cash, in the general leather commission business. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO QUARRYMEN.—A LARGE MARBLE quarry for sale, 40 miles from City. For particulars apply to JAS. STEPHENS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING-HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.
D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND......Grace..........SATURDAY, July 28.
LOUISIANA....Thompson......SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie..........SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN.............Cutting.........SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30
To London	110	35
To Antwerp	115	36
To Hamburg	115	36
To Bremen	125	38
To Havre	116	37
To Paris	120	40

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in connection with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28.
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
EUROPE...........LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4.
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18.
FLORIDE.....Capt. ———..............Saturday, Sept. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 28, at 7:30 A. M. precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock at the latest.

The VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail Aug. 11.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......July 28
KANGAROO.................WEDNESDAY....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY......Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY......Aug. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris......40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power..........9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...16th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75 gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

NOTICE.—PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY's new steamer MONTANA will be open to the inspection of the public and those interested in the California trade, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th and 26th inst., at the Company's Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,

DIRECT.
The new Steamship
TYBEE,
ISAAC CROWELL, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

THE OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage..........$20

The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

CHANGE OF STEAMER.

The favorite Side-wheel Steamship ALABAMA is now receiving Freight at Pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., and will sail for Savannah, direct, Saturday, July 28, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are very fine, having been newly refitted.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE—Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 very fast steamship GRANADA will sail on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MOBILE DIRECT.

The A No. 1 steamer
GULF CITY
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 19 East River, and will sail with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES—FROM all the prominent Wine growers in the States, equal in quality to the best Foreign Champagnes, at ONE-HALF THE COST.

Still Wines for Cobblers, and Soda Fountains, in quantities to suit the trade.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after Friday the 20th, the fare will be ten cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	26,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	26,	6½ A. M.
Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	27,	6¼ A. M.
Saturday,	28,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	28,	6¼ A. M.
Sunday,	29,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ P. M.
Monday,	30,	8 A. M.	Sunday,	29,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	31,	7 A. M.	Monday,	30,	4 P. M.
			Tuesday,	31,	10½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York Daily *Times*, at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st., Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A.M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A.M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P.M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A.M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P.M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A.M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P.M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P.M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A.M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P.M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P.M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A.M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P.M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-street) EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

TROY LINE.—THE BOATS OF THIS LINE resume their trips on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., from the People's Line Wharf, Pier No. 40, south side of Canal-st.

The HENDRICK HUDSON leaves on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the C. VANDERBILT on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Hour of departure 5 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold-spring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

THE TROY LINE OF STEAMERS ARE permanently located and now running from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., instead of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7¼ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pullies, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information, inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 57 Reade-st., N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR SALE—GAS APPARATUS AND GASOMETER holding 2,400 feet, in perfect order. Particulars Room No. 4, No. 12 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms) for sale cheap, 300 new carriages, 1,000 sets of harness. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee) station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by
CATHERINE RILEY.

Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.

N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonia at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—HOUSE AND NEARLY TWO acres for sale in Morrisania, on Boston Road, near 7th-st.; house story and a half high, contains eight rooms; cottage style; stable, chicken-coop with high fence, garden beautifully set out; every variety of flowers and shrubs, orchard with fruit trees from 7 to 15 years old, in full bearing; 2 wells of water, bath-house, rockmounds for flowers, fountains, &c.; a model house for comfort and pleasure. The stock of corn, potatoes and other vegetables, with 200 chickens. Price $7,000. $3 000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Reason for selling, the parties want less place. Inquire of JOHN G. FAY, Land Agent, No. 74 Bleecker-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM—ONE OF THE FINEST AND most productive in the State, at a sacrifice, near New-Brunswick, half a mile from depot; 100 acres choice land in perfect condition; over 1,000 peach, 800 pear, 114 plum, 270 apple, a number of cherry, and about 100 young trees. Also, 6 acres lawton blackberries, 6 acres strawberries, 2½ acres raspberries, &c. Good two-story double house, 11 rooms, beautifully shaded; very large and commodious outbuildings. A rare chance. Also, farms of every description, some very cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WITH OR without furniture, a country seat at Riverdale, two miles below Yonkers, and twelve miles from the City, consisting of three acres in lawn and garden, beautiful buildings with modern improvements, and plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; it is a charming place, in complete order, and in a good neighborhood; will exchange for good City property or a larger place higher up the river, and difference paid in cash. Apply to A. B. CHALMERS, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DESIRABLE house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $200 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER OR WINTER RESIDENCE, with or without the furniture; one of the most beautiful and complete country seats in the United States, known as "Kathleen Villa;" the property of Barney Williams, Esq.; situated at Bath, Long Island, fifteen minutes by rail from Greenwood. For further particulars apply to E. A. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 18 acres of land, having a large front on the lake, and in a fine state of cultivation; a large supply of fruit and shade trees; one mile from steamboat landing, on North River. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE of three acres, with small two-story frame house, on the Palisades, above Fort Lee; also three acres on the Hudson River, adjoining. Terms easy. Also, a fine water front at Bull's Ferry, suitable for oil or other works. Also, several beautiful building sites in the village. Inquire of W. H. KEMP, No. 23 Vestry-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, OR TO RENT FOR TWO YEARS—First-class four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 25x60; superior order, newly and beautifully furnished, near Madison-square. Also, fine house on Murray Hill, with or without furniture; $25,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SITUATED IN THE north part of and overlooking the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, a neat cottage, new and in perfect order, with about ½ an acre of ground. Plans at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

400 ACRES AT $12 PER ACRE—GOOD farming land, with good house, barn, &c.; 50 acres improved, the balance wooded; a large quantity of pine timber; near railroad and canal. Other farm and timber lots for sale cheap. Apply to J. EDWARD MASTIN, No. 24 Pine-st.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NEW AND elegant, location most select, and accessible to the great avenues of Brooklyn, and near the new Park, which bids fair to rival Central Park. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NYACK-ON-HUDSON, furnished or unfurnished, a delightful country seat, 4¼ acres; fruit of every variety; good, substantial house, twelve rooms, large barn. Inquire of Mr. BARCLAY, Barclay's Express, No. 2 Harrison-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, (brick basement,) containing 8 rooms; lot 25x100 feet; good stable. 97th-st., on the bank of the Hudson River; splendid view. $3,000, half cash. Apply on the premises after 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ¼ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

BELMONT HALL FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, N. J. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

$5,500 FOR A FARM OF 100 ACRES, 38 miles on Long Island; large new buildings, excellent fruit orchard, good water, &c. Also, one of 200 acres, good buildings, plenty of fruit and spring water; price $8,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

$14,000.—RICHMOND HEIGHTS, S. I.—Fifty acres superior land, commodious dwelling, barn, outhouses, &c. JAMES STEPHENS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

MAGNIFICENT PLACE ON THE Hudson; splendid view; attractive place at Greenwich; must be sold; for who wants a bargain; also other places. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms; location healthy, pleasant and airy; price $4,800; near to depot.
A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, FOUR full size lots, between Bleecker and 20th-st., and the East and North Rivers. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, } Executors
ADAM SAUNDERS. }
j25-law6mTh*

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any one who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it to you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember, this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 (old No. 111) East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HIGH-STOOP, four-story house, with all the modern improvements. Would like to rent the house to a careful private family of adults, reserving one floor for his own use, with privilege of boarding with the tenant, when here, if agreeable. Bed linen, silverware, crockery and cutlery are not included. Address, with reference, or call for an interview at No. 198 7th-av. B. A. W.

TO LEASE—IN ASTORIA, A STORE 40x90, suitable for a country stock or any light manufacturing purpose. Public hall on third floor; would let first floor separately. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 91 Cedar-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—FROM AUG. 1, TO A FAMILY OF adult persons, seven desirable rooms on third floor, No. 367 3d-av. Also one furnished room for a single gentleman.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 248 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 298 West 34th-st.

COTTAGE TO LET FURNISHED—IN Bergen, N. J.; fine location; rent cheap. Inquire at Monticello-av. Drug-store, Bergen, or of ROBERT H. WISHART, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 38, New-York.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET TO single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 67 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

LEASE FOR SALE—THE CROTON FIRE Insurance Company, about retiring from business, offer for sale the lease of their office, No. 180 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN FIFTH-AV., for nine or twenty-one months, a first-class residence for a gentleman's family; the house must be well furnished, and contain five or six principal bedrooms; for a desirable house liberal rent will be paid, and full references given. N. B.—Immediate possession requisite. Address, giving situation and full particulars, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE OR TWO two-story and attic or three-story houses, 22 to 25 feet front, lots 100 feet, in desirable location. Address Box No. 4,335 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A MODERATE SIZED high-stoop house, unfurnished, between 14th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with terms, Box No. 6,854 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A BUILDING OR store, 20 or 25 feet wide, by 40 or 50 feet deep, three or four stories high. Address C. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, between 20th and 34th sts., 5th and 6th avs., can find a cash customer at $28,000, on application to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, part of a house on the east side of the City, between 4th and 40th sts. Address R. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRING to reduce their expenses, and willing to rent a handsomely furnished apartment with first class board, to a gentleman and wife, will please address F. C. F., Box No. 2,065 Post-office. Location must be up-town, and no other boarders taken. First-class references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; a suite of rooms, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; best of references given. Address J. C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED FOR a family of adults, on second floor. Address P. JAMES, Box No. 2,050 New-York Post-office; private family preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

OAK PARK.

THIS PRIVATE MANSION, located in the mountains, near Tarrytown, is now open for the reception of a limited number of select guests. All modern improvements, first-class table. Particulars between 12 and 3, of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st. near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house, at Red Bank, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, inquire for one week of Mrs. BEATTIE, No. 241 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE line of Morris and Essex Railroad, for a gentleman, wife, three children (aged 10, 8 and 4,) and servant; state terms. Address J. K. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR 3 adults, in some healthy and pleasant location, near the water preferred. Address, stating particulars, E. C. D., Box No. 3,373 New-York Post-office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 147TH-ST., in one of the most beautiful locations, a private family will take a few adult boarders. Rooms large and airy; well-shaded lawn; large garden; fresh vegetables, milk, &c.; 12 minutes from depot or boat; stable if required. Apply at CLARKE'S Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO ROOMS to let, with board; house first-class, with bath; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

AT PETELER'S HOTEL, A FEW select suites of rooms can be obtained by early application at Peteler's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

BOARDING—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., WITH a private family. Apply at 37 Fulton-st., Room 2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PRESTON HOUSE,

SARATOGA.

This beautiful, spacious and admirably kept house is now open to the *bon ton* of America. Pleasure-seekers and comfort-lovers North and South are being apprised of its excellencies, and are fast securing accommodations.

The house is entirely surrounded by streets, so that every room is a front room, airy and large, unequaled in these respects by any hotel rooms in Saratoga. Broadway, upon which is the long main front, is at this point ⅛ of a mile from the depot, to and from which the omnibuses of the house are constantly running, free of charge. Double balconies, affording over 2,000 feet of promenade; double rows of fine shade trees; large Italian awnings over every window; bi-weekly hops with full band; a table where choice viands, wines and fruits vie in excellence, and the entire costly and elegant refitting of the house, it is believed, will induce the public to examine the Preston House before choosing elsewhere; while the excellent attention, the perfect neatness, the unexceptionable terms and the certainty of having every wish gratified, give promise that those who visit the Preston House will remain there. The bon hommie, skill and experience of the landlord are not to be overlooked.

ROCKTON HOUSE—SITUATED ONE-QUARTER of a mile from Sharon Springs, is newly built and furnished; room sufficient to accommodate one hundred boarders, with roomy and well-ventilated rooms; guests conveyed to and from the Springs free of charge; good board, $10 per week.
C. B. FETHERS, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guest, $3 per day.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N.J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant a la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch.
P. REMOND, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE,
Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of E. D. VALENTINE & CO. is this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. GEO. BARNEY.
EDWARD D. VALENTINE,
WM. W. STEWART,
GEO. BARNEY.

The business of the former firm of E. D. VALENTINE & CO. will be hereafter continued at the old place, No. 15 Maiden-lane, under the style of VALENTINE, STEWART & CORLIES.
EDWARD D. VALENTINE,
WM. W. STEWART,
GERALD H. CORLIES.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of PEPOON & NAZRO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
MARSHALL PEPOON,
JOHN P. NAZRO.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL, A FAWN.
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Together with
J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH,
ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater,
Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor,
AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, JULY 26,
TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 27,
BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.
SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT,
F. MYERS' BENEFIT.
FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1866.
Benefit of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
On which occasion he will appear in
THREE HIBERNIAN CHARACTERS:
TIM O'BRIEN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
HANDY ANDY,
and LARRY HOOLAGHAN,
Supported by the strength of the Powerful Company.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

The first great
SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL and BAL CHAMPETRE, will come off at
PAUL FALK'S LION PARK,
THURSDAY, July 26, 1866.
Two Grand Orchestras! Magnificent Illumination! Splendid Fire-works.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
CARL BERGMANN, | WM. HARTMANN,
F. RIETZEL.
Grand Concert to commence at 4 P. M.
Tickets at $2, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies, to be had of the Members of the Society.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
FIRST PREMIUM,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
WORTH $600,000.

GREAT CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
SHARES $5 EACH.
ENGRAVINGS WORTH THEIR FULL VALUE GIVEN EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
INDORSED BY THE
LEADING CITIZENS AND MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO.

GREAT CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
FIRST SEVEN PAINTINGS OFFERED AS PREMIUMS,
VALUE $48,000.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
A CHANCE FOR THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE WITH A SPLENDID ENGRAVING FOR EVERY SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
FIRST PREMIUM—THE OPERA HOUSE.
ANNUAL RENTAL
BY STORES, STUDIOS AND OFFICES, $30,000.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
A NOVEL ART UNION,
ON THE GRANDEST SCALE EVER CONCEIVED IN ANY COUNTRY.

GRAND CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.
SECOND PREMIUM,
BIERSTADT'S "YO SEMITE VALLEY."
VALUE $20,000.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway. Relief in twenty-four hours. Consultation free and confidential.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
Fourth time of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
Appearance of the Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, who sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,
the very popular Comedian and Burlesque Artist, as
MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. R. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.
THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING, and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM......as......COLUMBUS
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE......as......COLUMBIA
Mr. J. C. DUNN......as......KING FERDINAND

And a Splendid Cast.

Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed an original drama, by J. Courtenay, Esq., entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL.

Mr. Leeson..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Matthew Bates..........Mr. C. Walcott, Jr.
Hon. Augustus Yawn..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Tom Tact..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Laura Leeson..........Miss Lena Prentice
Fanny Tact..........Miss E. Johnson

Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, 1866,
in compliance with many earnest solicitations for its repetition, will be performed Boucicault's beautiful and interesting Irish drama, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles Na Coppaleen..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Eily O'Connor (with songs)..........Miss Rose Cooke
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Maria Wilkins
Anne Chute, the Colleen Rhuadh..........Mrs. Mark Smith
Sheelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton

FRIDAY EVENING, July 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT—A GREAT BILL.
In active preparation and will speedily be produced, a new Hibernian drama, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

BLEECKER-SREET CIRCUS,

Between Perry and Charles sts.
THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866,
for a short season.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock,
AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

Under a Mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.

Sig. Chiarini's MARVELOUS ETHIOPIAN PUPILS, Belen Cuba and Teodora Cuba.

Signor SEBASTIAN, bareback equestrian, who will appear upon a swift steed, running at a rapid rate, without saddle or bridle.

Mons. W. DUVERNEY, the great contortionist and dislocator, from the principal theatres of London and Paris.

DON ANTONIO MARQUES, the astonishing Brazilian equestrian, in his exciting portraiture of wild Indian feats, the Comanche of the Desert.

LA PETITE KATY HALLOWAY, only eight years of age, in her beautiful military road exercises, mounted on the pure blood Arabian steed, ABD-EL KADER.

The gem of the horses, the thorough-bred Italian steed GARIBALDI, which is allowed to be the most highly trained animal of the present day, being brought to this perfection under the tuition of Signor Chiarini, the Franconi of America.

The Peruvian brothers, Senor Carlos, Senor Gaspar and Senor Roberto.

The department of fun and humor will be ably represented by
W. T. AYMAR,
the American jester.

An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons.

Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents.

Sole proprietor and manager..........G. CHIARINI.

A. BARILI'S CONCERTS.—THE FIRST will take place THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, at Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., and the second SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at Bath Hotel Bath, L. I.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INVITED to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will reopen at Schubert's Building, No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 3, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Officers out of service since March 3, 1865, should apply for information as to recent acts allowing additional pay.

Pensioners holding certificates already granted should bring them to this office and get instructions as to increase of their pay.

Colored soldiers will be informed what pay and bounty are now due them.

Applications by letter, inclosing stamp, will receive especial attention. Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 243 Broadway, up stairs, (formerly No. 64 Bleecker-st.) New-York City.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery at any recruiting station for either of the following named deserters, viz.:

THOMAS LEONARD, recruit, general mounted service, born Luzerne County, Penn., age 22, laborer, eyes blue, hair sandy, complexion fair, 5 feet 11 inches.

THOMAS RYAN, recruit, general mounted service, born Kilkenny, Ireland, age 30, laborer, eyes blue, hair brown, complexion fair, 5 feet 5 inches.

By order of the Adjutant-General U. S. A.
E. R. WELLS, First Lieutenant
Second U. S. Cavalry, Recruiting Officer.
MOUNTED SERVICE RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, }
No. 13 JAY-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, }
July 25, 1866. }

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.—ALL OFFICERS below the rank of Brigadier-General, who resigned, were mustered out, or discharged after April 9, 1865, are entitled to three months' extra pay proper, and, to get the same, should apply to
CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 687. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.
H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the Subject of Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, July —, 1866.

Gen. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred for consideration a resolution of the House of Representatives upon the repeal of the Neutrality Laws, with other papers relating to the same subject, having attended to the duty imposed by the order of the House, to-day made the following

REPORT:

The statutes affecting the neutral relations of the United States with other nations ought to rest upon the recognized principles of the Law of Nations, the stipulations of treaties to which they are a party, and such reciprocal legislation as may be enacted in concert or coöperation with other States for the promotion of public peace.

There is nothing at this time which can justly compel the United States to enact, maintain or enforce principles of neutrality which are not accepted or acted upon by other States. The duties that neutrality imposes are reciprocal, and not arbitrary. It is doubtless expedient and necessary that these principles, whatever they are, should be in the form of a statute, simple and comprehensive, in order that the people may be instructed in their duties and in the privileges secured to them.

The repeal of existing statues imposes the necessity of enacting other laws upon the same subject. It is believed, however, that the condition of the country and its changed relations to other Governments, which naturally result from the great events of the last half century, will justify, if they do not demand, a critical and liberal revision with a view to their better adaptation to the present condition of public affairs.

A brief review of the several neutrality acts passed by Congress since the organization of the Government, will show how far existing legislation is justified by the principles of International Law, the treaties we have negotiated with other Governments, or the legislation of other nations, and to what extent the repeal or amendment of these acts may be justified or demanded.

The independence of the American Colonies was acknowledged by Great Britain. The participation of the Colonies in the Indian and French wars, and the severe and long-continued struggle of the Revolution, made it necessary that the new Government under the Constitution should husband its resources, and if possible, avoid all complications with foreign nations. The foreign policy of the Administration of WASHINGTON—as wise and necessary as it was successful—was based upon this idea. It is now conceded that the safety of the Republic imperiously demanded this policy. But the people, not immediately responsible for the success of the Administration, were impatient for more resolute and decided action than it proposed. The war between France and England was at that time waged with relentless vigor. The friendship which had been constantly manifested during our struggle by the Government and people of France for our success, created an intense interest among all classes of Americans for the victory of France against the common enemy of both nations. This feeling was everywhere enthusiastically expressed—in addresses and resolutions of legislative and popular assemblies, in the discussions of the public journals, in the fiery appeals of partisan leaders, as well as in the social circles of the people themselves. The enthusiasm of Americans for France, and their hostility to England, was not much less marked in America than in France. They brought public opinion to the verge of revolt against the peaceful policy of WASHINGTON. Accountable to the people for its resistance to popular clamor, and the consequences of its timid submission to the demands of England, whose arrogant pretensions intensified the popular friendship for France, the Administration was threatened with formidable resistance, if not overthrow of its policy.

The intemperate conduct of an agent of France changed the current of popular opinion, and gave to WASHINGTON's administration a strength which it could not have received from its measures, as they were then interpreted by the people. Mr. GENET, the agent of France, was emboldened by the enthusiasm with which he was received South and North to disregard the authority of the Government. He authorized the raising of troops, and commissioned officers and vessels to cruise upon the seas against the commerce of England. Against these proceedings the British Minister at Washington made earnest protest. Public opinion, in the presence of the palpable consequences of its untamed ardor, tempered its opposition, and enabled the Administration not only to preserve its neutrality between France and England, but also to gratify England by the enactment of statutes for its protection, more explicit and stringent than those imposed by the Law of Nations. The act of 1794 was the first law of the United States upon this subject. The neutrality which this statute contemplated was that enforced by the Law of Nations—an absolute impartiality between contending parties and the assertion and defence of our own rights as a neutral nation. It did not, however, fully answer the purpose, nor silence the claims of Great Britain.

The act of 1794 was not passed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, making it the duty of Congress to punish against the laws of nations. It was entitled "An act to punish offences against the laws of the United States"—offences not found in previous legislation of this or other nations, but mainly created by the act itself. It prohibited citizens of the United States, under heavy penalties of fine, imprisonment and confiscation of property, from accepting commissions in the service of nations at war with each other, with which we were at peace; the fitting out or increasing the force of any vessel of war, with intent to enter such service; and gave the President full power to compel the observance of its provisions. The character of the act and the extent to which it came in conflict with the opinion of the people, as well as the extraordinary influence under which it was enacted, are indicated by the fact that its operation was limited to the term of two years. For a time it answered the demands of other Governments; but in 1797 the statute was amended by further restrictions upon commerce and the people. Neither the interests of Frrnce nor public sentiment prompted this change in the existing law. It could have been suggested only by the power that prompted the original enactment. The law of 1794 operated only upon citizens of the United States within the jurisdiction of the United States. The law of 1797 operated against the citizens of the United States beyond its limits and jurisdiction.

The law of 1794 prohibited, under heavy penalties, the fitting out vessels of war for certain specified purposes; that of 1797 made this provision applicable not only to vessels of war, but to "private ships," and increased the penalties for its violation. It increased the fine from $3,000 to $10,000, and the imprisonment extended from three years to ten years. It also prohibited the exportation of arms, equipments, vessels, &c., until the end of the session of 1798. The law of 1794 was limited to two years. That of 1797, except as to the exportation of arms, &c., was made permanent. These provisions indicate clearly under what influence they were enacted, and what interests they were intended to subserve. But it is to be especially noted only with reference to the history of the time, but also with regard to subsequent legislation upon the subject of our neutral relations, that in the terrible conflict between England and France, in which each nation contended not only for supremacy in Europe, but also for its existence, that these statutes of 1794 and 1797—the first for a period of three years, and the second for twenty years, during which the whole of Europe was involved in war, were sufficiently stringent in their prohibitions upon American commerce and the American people to satisfy and silence the claims of the most ambitious for supremacy upon the land and sea. We were then in condition to have done more and gone further in that direction if it had been deemed necessary or just. But no further claim for protection was made, and the neutrality statutes of 1794 and 1797 remained unchanged for more than thirty years.

Early in the present century, the Spanish Provinces in America revolted against the Governments of Portugal and Spain, and asserted their independence. The success of this revolution gave to the world eight sovereign and independent nations. The independence of the Spanish Republics was hailed by the people of this country as the most auspicious event of the age. No Government in Europe, except that of Spain, had resisted the freedom of the Spanish Provinces by force. But all the nations of Europe in alliance with Spain maintained her rights to the Government of the Colonies. Great Britain has been invited by Spain, in conjunction with the European alliance, to mediate between her and the colonies, upon the basis of their continued submission to her authority, with certain ameliorations as to commerce and the appointment of officers. The United States, whose coöperation was solicited by Great Britain, declined to enter into any plan of pacification, except upon the basis of their independence. The recognition of their independence was deferred for several years in deference to the authority of the Holy Alliance. Spain declared that such recognition would be regarded by her as an act of hostility. Their independence was recognized in 1822, after a contest of 12 years.

The sympathy of the American people for the Spanish patriots was sincere and universal, and their hostility to the Government and institutions of Spain was equally strong. The proximity of the Spanish provinces to our own country and their inability, on account of the want of vessels of war, to cope with Spain upon the sea, rendered it difficult to prevent our citizens from giving them aid in their struggle for liberty. It was still more difficult to allay the suspicions of the European Governmen,s of our complications with the revolutionists. The Statutes of 1894 and 1797, which had been sufficiently strong to satisfy the demands of England during her struggle with France, did not satisfy those who supported the authority of Spain over the Colonies. To quiet these apprehensions and more completely to fulfill all possible objections of a neutral State, the statute of 1817 was enacted. The purpose of this act was stated in its title. It was an act to "preserve neutral relations." This statute embraced two principles not contained in the acts of 1794 and 1797. It required the Government to take bonds from owners of armed vessels that no person within or without the jurisdiction of the United States should use them in contravention of its neutrality laws, and it authorized and directed Collectors of Customs, upon mere suspicion of such intent, to seize and detain them until an order of release should be obtained from the President.

It was denied that an armed vessel might be lawfully sold by an American citizen to a foreign subject, other than a subject of Spain, but it was thought necessary to make the American citizen responsible for the action of a foreign subject whoever he might be, and thus indirectly to prohibit the sale of American vessels. It was an act, not to punish, but to punish crime on the part of American citizens by depriving them of the power of its commission. It was the assertion of the right of a belligerent, not only to punish the violation of law, but to demand the surrender of the power to disregard them. It was not legislation to punish crime against the law of nations, but to punish crime against Spain, and that at a moment when she was drawing her supplies from the United States to carry on the war against her colonies through the port of Havana, which was open to us only for that purpose. The manifestation of public feeling against the Act of 1817 was so strong and general as to suggest a revision of the several neutrality acts, and the consolidation of such provisions as were deemen necessary to maintain the peace of this country with other nations in a single statute. This was done in 1818. The act of that year constitutes the law of neutrality now in operation in this country, and it is the repeal of this act to which the attention of the Committee has been called by order of the House.

The act was the result of a strong public feeling against the act of 1817, and the earnest and united representations of foreign Governments against the interference of American citizens in the struggles of the South American States for independence against Spain. Owing to the persistent power of foreign representatives, the new act, notwithstanding the unpopularity of these provisions, embodied all the objectionable provisions of preceding legislation. Its merit was that it embodied in one statute all legislation upon this subject, giving to its provisions the vigor of a new act, to which the attention of the executive officers of the country would be newly called. Its ablest opponent was HENRY CLAY, then Speaker of the House. He characterized it as an act for the benefit of Spain against the republics of America. It was enacted upon the pressing claims of Spain and Portugal, backed by the Representative of Great Britain.

No other country had adopted such provisions of law for the maintenance of its neutral obligations. It forbade citizens of the United States to accept Commissions in the service of any Government at war with other nations and at peace with us. It prohibited enlistments in the United States, the fitting out or increasing the force of vessels of war within or beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enter such service, under the penalty of the confiscation of property, and punishment by fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisonment not to exceed ten years. Owners or part owners of vessels were required to give bonds in double the value of the vessel, cargo and armament, that they should not be used in contravention of law; and Collectors of Customs were authorized and directed to seize and detain, until the will of the President could be ascertained, vessels upon mere suspicion they were to be so used. Previous statutes had been temporary, in whole or in part.

This act was made permanent. It is impossible to suppose that provisions so repressive upon American commerce, so hostile to the cause of liberty, and so strongly in favor of a government whose principles were so repugnant to the people as those of Spain, were voluntarily adopted. They had their origin in the interests of European Governments hostile to the cause of the colonies. But it was not this consideration alone that led to the permanent enactment. The established policy of the Government was that of peace with all nations. To maintain this policy, it waived both at home and abroad interests which under other circumstances would have been resolutely adhered to. The declarations of WASHINGTON upon this subject are too familiar to require repetition. They were accepted by all his successors, and perhaps in no instance more forcibly and justly expressed than by Mr. ADAMS in 1826, in setting forth the objects of the Panama mission. "The great rule of conduct given us by the Father of his country, in his Farewell Address, in regard to foreign nations," he said, "in extending our commercial relations, is to have with them as little connection as possible." "The counsels of WASHINGTON," said Mr. ADAMS, "in that instance, as in all the counsels of wisdom, were founded upon the circumstances in which our country and the world around us were situated at the time when it was given; that the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none or a very remote relation; that hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our commerce; that our detached and distant situation invited and enabled us to pursue a different course; that by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient Government, the period was not far distant when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our own neutrality to be respected, and with reference to belligerent nations, might chose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, should counsel."

The same principle was stated by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as Secretary of State, when replying to the application for active aid to the cause of Greek emancipation and liberty in 1823: "The policy of the United States with reference to foreign nations has always been founded upon moral principles and natural law—peace with all mankind. From whatever cause war betwnen other nations, whether foreign or domestic, has arisen, the unvarying law of the United States has been peace with both belligerents. From the first war of the French Revolution to the recent invasion of Spain, there has been a succession of wars, national and civil, in almost every one of which one of the parties was contending for liberty or independence. To the first Revolutionary War a strong impulse of feeling urged the people of the United States to take sides with the party which, at its commencement, was contending, apparently at last, for both. Had the policy of the United States not been essentially pacific, a stronger case to claim their interference could scarcely have been presented. They, nevertheless, declared themselves neutral, and the principle then deliberately settled has been invariably adhered to ever since." It was upon this principle that the Government acceded to the limited demands of European nations in its legislation upon the subject of neutrality in 1818. It was not, as asserted, because every affection of our Government was wrapped up in Great Britain, or that we were legislating in favor of Spain, as Mr. CLAY declared. This legislation was in harmony with the established policy of the Government, the purpose of which was to disconnect ourselves from other nations in all matters of war.

Another consideration gave force to this view of public duty. It had been the established policy of the Government, in submission to the views of the dominant political party of that day, to dispense with armies, navies, and fortifications, leaving our commerce and even our territory to the protection of a just, moderate, and pacific public policy. President MONROE was the first to depart from this theory. He urged, as strenuously as the Federalists had done, the fortification of our coast and frontier—the organization of an army competent to garrison and defend the frontier, and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe. He advocated a navy sufficient to maintain with dignity the neutrality of the United States, and secure our property on the seas from spoliation, and become a powerful engine of annoyance to public enemies.

It was at this period that official declaration of the doctrine was made which now bears the name of President MONROE, and has become the recognized policy of the American Government. It appears, therefore, that the early policy of the Government was the result of the situation of the country, and that the deficiency in armies, navies, fortifications and the implements of war had as much to do with the formation of its policy as the opinions of its legislators, executive officers or the people. It is also apparent that, in urging the creation of armies, navies fortifications, the implements and the study of the science of war, especial consideration was given to the purpose of establishing a principle of neutrality consistent with the dignity of the country, and protecting the Continent against the encroachments of European Powers and monarchial or imperial institutions of Government.

It was, nevertheless, a wise and just policy, adapted to the condition of things at that time, and deliberately chosen, but with a view "to the time not far distant when by union and rapid growth we might choose peace or war with belligerent nations, as our interests, guided by justice should counsel."

It was a policy of isolation and estrangement from other nations, rather than of mere neutrality, which, when interpeted by the law of nations, means nothing more nor less than strict impartiality between nations at war with each other. It was the principle which enabled the administration at Washington and the people to harmonize upon a measure operating in favor of nations hostile to us; against parties who were not only friends, but sedulously following our example. The Government accepted it, not because it was just, but necessary, and the people because they shrank from presenting to the world the spectacle of a Government at peace and a people at war with other nations. It is of such dust that men capable of freedom are made. We do not hesitate to declare that there is now no desire to change this policy of peace with all nations, but it must be admitted that the time is approaching, if it has not come, when the statutes affecting our neutrality relations may be put upon a footing of equality with those of other Governments.

It is scarcely necessary or just that the people of the United States should, by their own act, be put under obligations and submitted to prohibitions such as rest upon no other nation, or that their personal rights and commercial privileges should by themselves be declared inferior to those enjoyed by people of other parts of the world. The English statute of 1819 does not permanently prevent or punish crime. It depends upon the will of the Crown. The sovereign may suspend its operation at pleasure. It is, indeed, effective by its own terms only, when the acts it prohobits are not licensed. Its restrictions upon British subjects are nominal compared with those of the American statute. This is the more noticeable because its enactment was in some measure a result of the adoption of the American statute of 1818. Lord JOHN RUSSELL says, in his correspondence with Mr. ADAMS upon the subject of the depredations of the British pirate *Shenandoah* upon our commerce, that the American statute of 1818 was in fact, so far as it was considered applicable to the circumstances and institutions of the country, (England,) "the model of our foreign enlistment act of 1819." How far its imperfect provisions were enforced during the rebellion, and what advantage we derived from the halting imitators of our example by England, the American commerce, swept from the sea, or compelled to take shelter under the British flag, can answer.

The law of France provides that any citizen of France who, by acts of hostility not approved by the Government, exposes the State to reprisals, or to a declaration of war, shall be punished by banishment, and if war follows such act, then by deportation. If any citizen of France, without authority of the Emperor, enters the service of foreign governments, or joins any foreign military organization, he forfeits his rights as a citizen of France, which he cannot regain, except upon the conditions prescribed for the naturalization of foreigners. Deportation consists of perpetual banishment to a place designated by the Government, beyond the limits of the Empire, with loss of civil rights; and if the Government fails to designate the place, then in prison.

The American statute is not demanded by international or natural law. According to these systems, neutrality is impartiality. A State, in virtue of its sovereignty, has an interest and indefeasible right to remain neutral as between other States at war. The neutrality implies, on one part, impartiality; on the other, inviolability. The State cannot inflict, and is not bound to suffer, injury. It is a temporary condition, incident to the situation, and not necessarily permanent. An attempt to impose upon a people permanent neutrality, especially if that word is interpreted to mean, as in our legislation it does, an estrangement, abscision, and isolation of the State from other stations, is opposed to the true principles of public neutrality and law. To make such a system permanent is impracticable. It can be justified only by a regard to the temporary condition of States by which it is enacted. The highest interests of civilization demand that the liberties and rights of neutrals should be extended, and the privileges and powers of States at war diminished. Upon the recognition of this principle depends the progress of nations, the independence of States, the liberties of the people. To restrict the rights of neutrals and enlarge the power of belligerents is to reject the teachings of Christianity and the improvements of civilization, and to return to the doctrine of barbaric nations and the practices of barbaric people.

In reviewing the statutes of 1818 we cannot escape the conclusion that it is founded upon an opposite and unsound philosophy; that it disregards the inalienable rights of the people of all nations; that it was imposed upon the country by considerations affecting exclusively the political interests of other nations; that it criminally restrains the rights of nations at peace for the benefit of those at war; that it was intended to perpetuate the supremacy of favored nations on the se. It properly belongs to another age, and is not of us nor for us.

It was in deference to the conditions then imposed that American Legislatures thought it expedient to divest this country of rights enjoyed by others indispensable to the development of the strength of republican institutions and the American States, and to inflict upon their people the irreparable injury of depriving them of privileges necessary to their private prosperity and the preservation of the liberties of their race. It is incredible that it should have been thought necessary permanently to suppress as crimes on the part of our citizens transactions which are not punished as crimes elsewhere, for the benefit of nations inimical, if not hostile, to us, and against States struggling for independence and liberty, in emulation of our own example.

No, these concessions to the peace of the world were made for the time when they were enacted. It was an opportune and patriotic policy. The preservation of the Republic was the first duty of our fathers, as it is now ours. It is destined, if sustained, to be the grand disturber of the right divine of Kings, the model of struggling nations, the last hope of the independence of States and of rational liberty.

To the example and precept of our fathers we still adhere. But if the time has come for which they waited and worked, or whenever it shall come, in which the right of the country can be asserted, its interests protected without departure from the established policy of our Government, which we indorse without hesitation, and to which we adhere without reservation, it is our opinion that the opportunity should not be lost. And we therefore recommend, as incident to this duty, and this day, a thorough revision of the statutes affecting our neutral relations with other Governments, and the enactment of such laws as will limit its prohibitions and restrictions to those imposed by the laws of nations, the stipulations of treaties, the reciprscal legislation of other Governments, the freedom of commerce, the independence of States, the interests of civilization, curb the power of nations at war, and strengthen and extend the rights of those at peace.

The Committee has had under consideration the bill deferred by order of the House on the 20th of June, providing that the Statute of 1828 shall not be so construed as to prohibit citizens of the United States from selling vessels—ships or steamers—built within the limits, or of materials and munitions of war the growth or products thereof, to inhabitants of this country, or to Governments not at war with the United States.

The statute of 1818 enacts that any person who shall fit out or arm, or attempt to fit out or arm, or be concerned in fitting out or arming any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be engaged in the service of any foreign prince or State, or any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned not more than three years, and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited.

It requires that owners and consignees of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall enter into bonds with sufficient securities in double the amount of the value of the ship, cargo and armament, that she shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace. It requires Collectors of Customs to detain any vessel manifestly built for war purposes and about to depart from the United States, of which the cargo, crew or other circumstances shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner to cruise or commit hostilities upon the citizens or property of any foreign State, or of any district, colony or people, with whom the United States shall be at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner shall have given bonds and security required by the tenth section of the act. It also makes citizens of the United States responsible for the acts of foreign subjects who are beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. These stringent provisions are not now necessary, for the reason given, for the passage of the law to prevent the exportation of arms by force in such a manner as to complicate the Government with nations at war with each other, but at peace with the United States; neither is it demanded by any just interpretation of our duty to other nations, under the law of nations, treaty stipulations, or reciprocal municipal regulations.

The repeal or modification of these provisions will be, in the judgment of your Committee, for the interest of public peace. Their effect now is to perpetuate the subjugation of States without naval force to the will of dominant maritime nations. It may reasonably be assumed that the late bombardment of the South American cities on the Pacific coast by Spain, which has been universally condemned, would not have occurred but for the stringent execution of the provisions of this law by our Government. Had the South American Government been supplied with materials for defence from the abundant resources of the United States, the invasion of the American waters by the Spanish navy would not have been contemplated. Ships are articles of commerce. They are in no liberal or just sense contraband of war, nor are the materials of which they are made. The recent improvements in naval architecture are such as to diminish the distinctions between merchant vessels and ships of war, and to facilitate the adaptation of one to the purposes of the other. A strong built, swift sailing merchant vessel or steamer could be made with a single gun an effective war vessel. To prohibit our citizens from building such vessels, or selling materials for their construction, at a time when all nations except our own are at war, because they may be employed for hostile purposes by foreign subjects, or to demand bonds in double the amount of vessel, cargo and armament, and to require officers of the customs to seize and detain them whenever cargo, crew, or "other circumstance" shall render probable a suspicion that they are to be so used, and where American citizens are part owners only, is substantially to deprive them of their rights to engage in the construction of vessels or to furnish materials therefor. Considering the limitless capacity of this country in this respect, it is a privilege that ought not to be surrendered except upon grounds of absolute necessity and justice.

The laws of war upon land have been materially and happily modified in the progress of civilization. Nations are no longer compelled to become parties in war. The rights of neutrals have been steadily enlarged. The rights of non-combatants, both of person and of property, are respected. War is now waged against Governments, and not, as formerly, against persons. The most enlightened maritime nations have endeavored to modify and reform the laws of war upon the sea as upon the land. Great Britain is the only Power that resists the recognition of the rights of neutrals upon the sea as upon the land. In this, however, the principles she asserts are not enforced in her practice. To this extent she conforms to the spirit of the age. Russia, in 1780, asserted the doctrine of armed neutrality, and threatened war against any Power that violated the principles asserted by her in behalf of neutral nations. These declarations were chiefly that the flag covers the cargo, (contraband excepted;) that neutrals are not subject to the right of search; that articles contraband of war must be limited to objects used exclusively for purposes of war. They asserted the right of armed convoy for merchant vessels, and that a blockade to be recognized must be effective.

At a later period the northern maritime nations joined Russia in proclaiming the rights of neutrality, as set forth in the declaration of the armed neutrality, which had been earlier asserted by France. The United States made war upon Great Britain in support of the same principle in 1812; and as NAPOLEON the First said in the most memorable of his addresses to the French Chambers, the United States had vindicated and preserved the freedom of the seas, when it had been abandoned by the rest of the world. Notwithstanding the sacrifices made by the most enlightened maritime nations to mitigate the laws of war upon the sea, this necessary reform is not yet fully established. Great Britain, in theory at least, maintains the ancient and unjust pretensions of belligerents upon the sea, denying that the flag protects the merchandise, condemning as contraband of war materials used in the construction of vessels, coal, wood, hemp and tar, as well as arms, guns, powder, etc., declaring that they ceased to be merchandise, and were contraband of war; denying the convoy of merchant vessels, and asserting the right of search and the theory of paper blockade.

It is by the assertion of principles which she does not undertake to enforce that she seeks to maintain her supremacy on the seas. To these pretensions all the maritime nations are opposed. It is only by monopolizing the naval and commercial force of the world that she can maintain these unjust pretensions. Whatever increases the maritime force of other nations, opens the seas of the world to commerce, which is the handmaid of peace. It is due to the independence of nations, as well as to the freedom of the seas, that the United States should assist in this great work, and the repeal of these provisions cannot but contribute in an important degree to this object of universal interest.

It may be said that this modification of our statutes of neutrality will absolve Great Britain from claims made upon her for the destruction of our merchant vessels during the late civil war. There is no ground for this apprehension. The modification proposed affects the future and not the past relations of the United States with other nations. No change in our statute laws can release Great Britain from responsibility to this Government incurred under previously existing relations. Our claim is for American ships destroyed by British vessels, in violation of her own statute of neutrality—the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819, enacted, we are told, upon the model of our statute of 1818. Our complaint is founded upon the fact that before one drop of blood was shed in any encounter upon land, or in any engagement, except the affair of Fort Sumter, when not an effective insurgent vessel floated upon the ocean, she recognized the rebels as belligerents on the sea, and allowed pirate ships to escape from her ports and prey upon and destroy our commerce, and appropriated to herself the advantages of this unjust proceeding.

We complain that while our Government enforced the statutes of 1794 and 1797 upon the demands of Great Britain, our enemy, against the French, our friends, and in 1817 and 1818 enacted new laws at the solicitation of Spain, backed against the South American Republics, disregarded her own statute law of 1819, which was not enforced in our favor, but in spite of its provisions British ships with British armaments and British crews were allowed to depart from and refit at British ports in every part of the world, until the American merchant flag disappeared from the seas. It cannot be expected that we shall long maintain a policy that, while it destroys cherished American interests, operates only in favor of enemies and against friends. Great Britain cannot absolve herself from her obligations upon the pretext that we choose to discontinue such unequal and unprofitable relations with her Government.

The reform of our neutrality laws is recommended in the spirit of peace, and with no desire to disturb existing friendly relations with other nations. We prefer to strengthen rather than destroy. The marvelous changes wrought in the condition of the country have wrought no change in the spirit of our people. They look now, as heretofore, to universal industry for prosperity and power. There are no advantages, territorial or otherwise, incident to the possession of mere political power, that will compensate them for the loss of that industrial spirit which is the stimulant of national activity, and the compensation of individual toil, the highest reward of the noblest ambition. There is no outward advantage that will not fall to us in due time. Individuals may be impatient, but the nation never. Violence, imperils, anarchy and despotism destroy the foundations of present and prospective advantage. We most desire to avoid the perils that have been fatal to republics, ancient and modern—the policy which substitutes might for right, and invests with power men who are indifferent, if not hostile, to the interests of masses of men.

But while we prefer peace to war, and find our advantage in maintaining peace as against war, it is no longer from necessity. If we are compelled to chose between the sacrifice of our rights and an appeal to the arbitrament of war, there can be no doubt about the decision. We can no longer stand bail for the peace of the world. We have stood guard for other nations long enough. When the maintenance of national honor is identified in the defence of principles essential to the independence of States and the progress of civilization, we cannot falter on a course marked out for us by duty and destiny.

From the foundation of our Government we have given evidence of our desire for peace. The statute of 1784 and 1797 enabled WASHINGTON to disregard public opinion and maintain neutrality between France and England. The act of 1818 did the same for Spain in the contest with her colonies in America. We stepped forward to the aid of France with men and money when insurrection first threatened St. Domingo, taking upon ourselves the risk of unauthorizrd aid, when delay would have been denial of assistance, we did not recognize the insurrection as civil war, and when France solicited the prohibition of commerce with St. Domingo her request was granted. The Government suppressed hostile armaments in Kentucky against Louisiana, before its cession.

When the South American States had achieved their independence and sought the conquest of Cuba, the United States, by adhering to its long established policy and faithfully enforcing its laws, maintained the authority of Spain, although it would otherwise have held that fertile and much-coveted island in its grasp. Who fails to perceive now that the possession of Cuba by Spain does not depend upon the fidelity with which we adhere to this policy of our fathers, and which maintaing her authority in Cuba against Mexico, Porto Rico and Columbia in 1824? The Government declined to aid Greece in her struggle for independence and liberty, although was urged by the united voice of the people, adhering, as Mr. ADAMS said, "to its Constitutional duty, clear and unequivocal." In 1838, Executive proclamations and more stringent statutes were published to protect Great Britain, against the rebellion of that year, in the possession of the Canadas. We enforced the neutrality act of 1818 against the efforts of the German States to organize a navy in the war against Denmark, in 1852, and detained in our ports steamers purchased of our people for that purpose.

The recent memorable invasion of Canada offers a signal exhibition of the spirit and character of our Government. Great Britain has given no cause to respect her sense of justice and her regard for right. Our people, who derive from her their ideas of language, liberty and law, institutions and religion, might justly expect consideration, if not favor. But with indecent disregard of our situation, she has not lost an opportunity to embarrass us. She planted slavery in America to her own selfish interests. The profits of the African slave-trade with this country were the foundation of many of her colossal private fortunes. Having fastened it upon upon us, she precipitated the question of its abolition upon us. When emancipation was necessary to our existence as a nation, she gave her sympathy to rebels, of whose confederacy Slavery was to be the headstone of the corner.

She countenanced a rebellion of which the only effect was to sacrifice precious blood in great part of her own kith and kin. She lent them the skill of her mechanics, of which the rebels had nothing, and without which war was impossible, thus making her workingmen supporters of a cause, the triumph of which was the depredation of labor. She gave to the rebellion her sympathy as long as it was serviceable, and sold to them their power as long as they could pay for it. And, when, in adherance to our own policy, by reluctant, questionable and even violent execution of our laws, we preserved to her possessions the loss of which would be the precursor of other calamities, and reduce her to the rank of a subordinate Power, against a race to which our country is deeply indebted, and which has suffered for centuries inexcusable and ineffable wrongs, our conduct is approved as better than they had a right to expect.

The institutions and traditions of the American people compel sympathy for the humblest of the human family when struggling for liberty. Their literature is rank with the spirit of oppressed races struggling for liberty, and nations fighting for independence, the results of their own struggle. It is impossible for them not to wish well to the cause of patriots everywhere. They gave their good wishes to Switzerland, France, Spanish America, Poland, Greece, Hungary and every country that sought a relief from tyranny. They cannot withhold from Ireland an expression of their hopes for the restoration of its independence. They believe with PITT, that Ireland is entitled to the same privileges as England, and Irishmen to the same rights as Englishmen. They believe with WILBERFORCE, that England owes reparation to Ireland.

Mr. GROTE, the classic historian of Greece, remembering that mythologists recognize three Jupiters, sees, in reviewing English history, two Englands—one noble, wise and strong; one sordid, brutal, insensible to right and indifferent to what is done in its name. For six centuries, he says, the bad England has kept vigil for Ireland, while for the rest of the world it has generally slept. We cannot affirm that it has slept for America, but we agree with him that the general fact is attested by European, and we may add American opinion, which reveres English history at large, but regards the Irish part or it with resentment, wonder and scorn. We believe, with him, that "England cannot study the history of Ireland without losing her self-respect, nor the character of its people without advantage."

The sympathy accorded to these people struggling for their rights is strengthened by a sense of obligation due to them for the aid in the development of our country. But independent of that, if to our sense of their wrong we add the recollection of our own, the public interest in their benefit is explained. The intervention of the Government under such circumstances in proof of its fidelity to obligations supposed to be due to other nations, and ought to satisfy the world that we have neither interest or desire to disturb the public peace. It is rather to maintain our relations with other nations that the favorable consideration of the House is asked for the measures herewith reported.

Ocean Telegraphs.

Mr. PETER A. SALVOTTI, of New-York, has recently patented a telegraphic cable, comprising inventions and improvements so important that we deem it just, in the interest of scientific progress, to call the attention of interested parties to it. Mr. SALVOTTI states that the Atlantic Cable has not yet been successful. Many people suppose that the various failures consisted simply in the difficulties of laying it. The first one, however, it will be remembered, was successfully laid, and although it transmitted the electric fluid, it did so but very feebly, and ceased almost immediately after the continents were joined. The Cable of 1865 failed to transmit the fluid near the point where it dropped, because, like the first one, it was not constructed according to the principles necessary to attain a perfect working power for so great a length and depth of immersion. It was a failure, then, not because it parted, but because it was broken in an attempt to remedy a defect which had previously manifested itself. The new cable already started toward Newfoundland, being constructed on the same principles as the others, will (so Mr. SALVOTTI thinks) no doubt have the same fate. It will be a third edition, with an addition to the preface, but little or no corrections made of its principal errors. No species of cable yet tried has worked so well in deep water as on land; and it is the belief of Mr. SALVOTTI that a cable must be constructed according to depth of water and distance—that is to say, that a kind of cable which will work well in shallow water, and for a short distance, would be useless in deep water and for a long distance. Mr. SALVOTTI invented his cable in the firm conviction that no submarine cable has yet been constructed to resist the immense solidifying power exercised by the pressure of water two and a half miles deep, or to resist the excessive longitudinal strain inevitable in laying it. The electric fluid, under the circumstances of such pressure and length, moves along the core with extreme difficulty, producing a sensible heat, or sparks, which would destroy the best non-conductor. The failure of cables laid in very deep water has for a long time engaged the profound attention of Mr. SALVOTTI, and having found the causes of their failure, he believes he has invented the sure means of avoiding them. His cable unites great flexibility with greater strength than any other, and it is so constructed that any pressure of water or longitudinal strain is unable to affect the conducting wire, so that its power as a conductor will be the same under all circumstances. This cable has been examined, with approval, by many competent engineers and others, and its peculiarities can be easily understood and appreciated by persons of ordinary information on electricity. Mr. SALVOTTI is prepared to exhibit specimens of the cable at Dr. BARNES' Office, No. 26 Pine-street, Room No. 34.

THE SUGAR HOUSE EXPLOSION.

Inquest upon the body of Cathy Gallen—Extraordinary Statement made by the Fireman—He Loaded the Safety Valve to get up Steam—The Jury censure the Proprietors.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of CATHY GALLEN, who died from injuries received by being scalded by the boiler explosion in Leonard-street on Monday morning, as already reported in the TIMES. The testimony offered on the inquest evidenced a lamentable ignorance on the part of the fireman, RICHARD HALPIN, he having confessed to loading the safety valves in order to get up steam. The following is the evidence elicited during the investigation:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. AMES.

I reside at No. 4 South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E.D.; I am General-Superintendent of machinery of the sugar refinery of Messrs. Harris & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard-street; I left the building about 7 o'clock on Saturday night; and gave orders to the day firemen to work one boiler on Sunday; on Monday I arrived at the refinery at 7:15 o'clock, and found the store in an uproar consequent upon the explosion; I examined the premises finding that the lower part of the flue of the middle boiler had exploded, after which I think it must have collapsed; the head of the boiler was bulged out; I asked the fireman in charge and he said he had only 26 pounds of steam on when the explosion happened; but I do not think that 26 pounds could have caused the explosion; we have a certificate allowing us fifty pounds; when I examined the gauge it indicated only twenty-five pounds; but that would be no reliable indication, as there was then no pressure on the boiler; the fireman in charge has only been in our employ one week; I engaged him on the recommendation of the day fireman, who had been at sea with him as fireman; the boilers on this occasion were under his charge, the engineer not having arrived; the fires were lighted at half-past four o'clock, and the explosion occurred at forty minutes past six o'clock, allowing time sufficient to get steam up to fifty pounds; this boiler, I understand, has been in use ten years, and every year it is tested by the Sanitary Police; the pressure used by the hydrostatic test was 75 or 80 pounds, and we were allowed to use 50 pounds; I should not have been afraid to use that amount; one of the boilers was working 25 pounds of steam all the previous night, in order to have steam for working the "char;" I have examined the rent in the iron, and find that it was caused by over pressure; I think it would require at least 80 pounds of steam to explode it: the duties of a fireman are to get up his fires, to watch the height of the water in the boilers and the steam-gauge, and see that the safety-valve lever does not stick; there is a spot in the tear that looked as though there was an imperfect union of the iron fibres.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES MAITLAND

I reside at, 71 King-street, am employed as fireman by HARRIS & Co.; I have been in their employ one year, and have been at the business nearly ten years; I understand my duties to be to take charge of the boilers, feeding them and watching the guage; at the time of the explosion I was hurrying to the refinery; on arriving I learned that an explosion had occurred and some men were hauling the fires; I examined the boiler and found the flue which had exploded was in the middle boiler, in the south side; I examined the stop-valve and found that it was closed, which prevented the steam which generated in the exploded boiler from going into the other boilers; had that valve been opened I don't think the explosion would have occurred; there was a crowding of weights on the safety valve; I have conversed with the fireman since the explosion, and told him a child would have more sense than to crowd the safety-valve; he said on seeing the boiler shake he went upon the boiler and was going to remove the weights when the explosion occurred; I do not think he knew what pressure he had upon the boiler; it was the duty of the engineer to have been present before steam was got up, and had he been present the accident would not have occurred; the fireman knew nothing more about the boilers than what the engineer had shown him; I recommended the fireman, knowing him to be a sober, steady man, and thought him capable of taking charge of the boilers; I asked him why he had not opened the valve, but he made no reply; my opinion is that he was so confused that he did not know what he was about; he said he went for the watchman, and told him the safety-valve was jumping; the reply he received was, "Let it blow, it cannot do any harm."

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD HALPIN.

I reside at No. 71 King-street; I am by occupation a fireman on board steamships for over eleven years; have never fired boilers on shore until about a week ago, when I went to work at the refinery; when at sea I did nothing but fire up, there being a water-tender and the engineer to look after the boilers; when employed by Mr. Ames I was not asked if I was capable of taking charge of boilers; I simply told where I was last employed; I was employed to start steam in the morning; I worked all last week at night to just keep the fires on; the day fireman told me to have forty pounds of steam in by 7 o'clock, and not to have any more; on Monday morning I went to work; I cleaned the furnaces, and at fifteen minutes after four o'clock started the fires; at fifteen minutes after six o'clock I found I had only 25 pounds of steam on; I then went to the boilers and found steam escaping from the safety-valve; I thought it was escaping too fast, and so I laid two bricks on the lever, but that did not stop it from escaping; I looked at the indicator and found only 25 pounds of steam, yet the steam was escaping by the sides of the bolt-heads; I told the watchman that the front of the boiler was leaking; he replied it did not signify; I was going to take the bricks off the safety-valve when the explosion occurred; I knew nothing of the stop-valve being shut off; at the time I was alone; the engineer should have been present.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES SNICKER.

I reside at No. 9 Worth-street; on Monday morning, near seven o'clock, there was an explosion; the rear part of the cellar was blown in, and steam came through the windows and filled the house; deceased's room happened to be in the most direct course of the escaping steam, and she and seven others were badly scalded; the deceased and some others were taken to the hospital for treatment.

Officer MOONEY, of the Fifth Precinct, described the explosion, and the incidents attendant thereon.

This being all the evidence in the case, the Jury after a brief consultation, brought in the following

VERDICT:

That CATHY GALLEN came to her death by the explosion of the boilers in the establishment of Messrs. HARRIS & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard-street, on Monday, the 23d inst.; and we also find that the explosion was caused by carelessness on the part of HARRIS & Co., and their foreman, in employing a man entirely unqualified for the position of fireman, who was in charge of the boilers at the time of the explosion.

THE POLICE BOARD ON THE EXPLOSION.

The Police submit the following report of this terrible affair:

"I this day made an examination of the steam boiler of the premises of Messrs. HARRIS & DAYTON, No. 28 Leonard-street, which collapsed a flue yesterday, the 23d inst., at 6:30 A. M., and herewith make the following report:

The boiler is of the return flue style, 4 feet 8 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, and is the cistern of a nest of three, (all of the same size,) connected together by feed pipe and return pipe. Each boiler has a separate safety valve and stop cock, to enable them to get steam on one or more boilers without getting steam on all. The boiler has two flues, the passage from the furnace under the boiler the whole length, returning through one of the flues into chimney. The collapse occurred in the second flue about a half a part from the back end of the boiler. There is no evidence whatever of a scarcity of water in the boiler; and, in fact, if such had been the case, the boiler would not have been burnt when the collapse took place, as at that point the strength of heat is almost exhausted, and not great enough to burn the iron.

The engineer in charge of the boilers was not there at the time, and did not arrive until some fifteen minutes later. The foreman was attending to the boilers and getting steam to commence work at 10 o'clock. At the time of the collapse the fireman was on top of the boiler (as he says himself); and there is no doubt in my mind but that he then or sometime previously had been tampering with the safety valve, in my judgment the collapse occurred from the over pressure of steam, say from 80 to 100 pound pressure. The boilers have been regularly inspected and tested by this Department, and allowed to every 50 pounds of steam, under which pressure they would have been perfectly safe. The following named persons were scalded by the steam escaping from the boilers: MORRIS KLEM, JOHANA KLEM, KATE GALLAGHER, MOSES KAIGLER, DAVID MICHNER, ANO DE KARLVARD, DE REBECCA DE RICHARD HALPIN, fireman.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH E. COFFEE, JR., Inspector.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Police:

Resolved, That a copy of Inspector COFFEE's report be forwarded to the Board of Coroner's, and that Captain LORD and Inspector COFFEE be directed to attend the inquest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT ALLEGED POWDER EMBEZZLEMENT.—The case of RICHARD J. HILL, gunner, United States Navy, against whom charges were made involving the embezzlement, as it was alleged, of large quantities of Government powder, has terminated at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry having been submitted to the authorities at Washington, a decision has been rendered honorably exculpating Mr. HILL from any improper conduct in the matter. That gentleman was in command at Ellis Island for two years or more, and the investigation which has just terminated exhibits a correct record of all his transactions. In relation to the charges preferred, in which it was alleged that Mr. HILL had disposed of ordnance stores, powder, &c., for his own pecuniary benefit, it is shown that all such stores disposed of have been duly vouched for, and, in fact, a surplus remains in favor of Mr. HILL's accounts. It seems that the Government has been selling large quantities of powder since the close of the war at rates averaging $8 50 per 100 pounds, while the various powder companies have been charging $32 per 100 pounds. The low price has given rise to the suspicion in the minds of those interested in the powder companies of "a leak" in the Ordnance Department, hence the charges.

PICKPOCKETS.—The various steamboats and railroad trains running out of this City, are daily infested with numerous pickpockets, who are doing a thriving business in relieving passengers of their money, watches, and other valuables. The number of persons traveling now is almost unprecedented, and where honest people seek pleasure, thieves seek profit. On one of the Fall River steamers, a few evenings since, when every inch of available space on the boat was occupied by passengers, a number of gentlemen were relieved of their wallets by dexterous pickpockets. Five or six of these professional gentlemen from this City were on board, and among them they obtained several hundred dollars worth of money, watches, etc. Other steamboat lines, and the trains departing and arriving here are equally subject to raids by the thieving fraternity, and passengers cannot exercise too much vigilance in the care of their property.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY ON A CANAL-BOAT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, GEORGE ORSALL, a hand on board the canal-boat *Irving Mills*, lying at Pier No. 5 North River, entered the cabin in a state of gross intoxication, and, it is alleged, insulted the wife of the Captain, JAMES H. HARRINGTON. A quarrel ensued between the Captain and his hand, during which ORSALL was severely stabbed in the left breast with a pair of scissors in the hands of the Captain. Officer YOUNG, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested Capt. HARRINGTON, and the wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. His wounds are pronounced of a dangerous character. The Captain was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries so inflicted.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin, U. S. A.; R. W. H. Jarvis, Hartford; Hon. Wm. Carey, Jr., Newport; A. M. Miller, U. S. N.; C. E. Coburn, Chicago, and W. S. Holgate, U. S. N., are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton; Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Albany; Gen. Tyler, U. S. A.; Hon. S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Albany; J. M. Harding, Albany; Dr. Du Bouchet, Philadelphia, and C. S. Sharpley, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

TROUBLE ON SHIPBOARD.—Capt. HARTT and Roundsman KELLY, of the Harbor Police, yesterday arrested WM. SMITH, bostswain, PATRICK FLYNN and twenty-two other seamen, belonging to the ship *St. Mark*, recently arrived from Liverpool, charged by the Captain with breaking into the cargo and assaulting the steward. They were all locked up for examination.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.—A statement has been telegraphed throughout the country setting forth that the National Convention of Fire Underwriters, recently in session in this City, passed a resolution advancing the rates of premium on insurance ten per cent. No such action was taken by the convention.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Postmaster-General DENNISON arrived yesterday morning at Jersey City in a special car, and was met by Postmaster KELLY, who escorted him and his family to the Astor House. He left last evening by the steamer *St. John* for Cherry Valley, where his family usually pass the Summer.

ANOTHER JOB.—The Board of Aldermen, a few days ago, adopted a resolution to purchase some twenty-five thousand of ROUNDEY's patent gas-burners, for the public lamps, at $1 per burner. We are assured that the article can be manufactured at eight cents per burner, and a good profit realized at that price.

NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK.—Proposals for one hundred thousand dollars of this stock, paying six per cent. interest, were opened at the Comptroller's office yesterday, and the amount awarded to the Dry Dock Savings Bank at par.

PERSONAL.—Mr. JAMES HOWARD, of Bedford, England, the eminent manufacturer of steam plowing machinery, arrived in this City, on the *Scotia*, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEIZURE OF A BREMEN SHIP—CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.—For a week or two past the Sheriffs of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties have been on the lookout for the Bremen ship *Ferdinand*, expected to arrive at New-York, to serve an attachment on her in consequence of the failure of her owners since she left the port of Bremen. On Tuesday afternoon she appeared in the offing, and a Deputy Sheriff from New-York, another from Kings County, and a whole posse from Richmond County, boarded her in rapid succession, shaking their legal documents at the astonished Captain, and creating quite a panic on board. The Captain, however, refused to receive the attachment papers, claiming that his ship was beyond county jurisdiction. The Richmond authorities then departed, but the New-York officer placed his papers on the quarter-deck, and stood on the dignity of the law; but he had no sooner placed his papers on the deck than a gust of wind swept them overboard. He finally left the ship in disgust. About this time Deputy Sheriff TUCKER, of Kings County, made his appearance, and, without stating his mission, rendered himself very agreeable to the Captain, and remained on board until the ship reached a point opposite Fort Hamilton, when he served his papers, and politely withdrew. The New-York authorities claim that this service was illegal, as Kings County has no jurisdiction over the waters.

THE LATE PETER C. RICE.—The remains of the late PETER C. RICE, a very wealthy and liberal citizen, were yesterday consigned to their last resting place in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush. The ceremonies took place at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Borromeo, in Sidney Place. A high mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. FREEL. The pall-bearers were Messrs. G. P. LAWRENCE, P. S. LAWRENCE, F. C. SCHMIDT, SILAS C. EVANS, E. A. ROLERTSON, WM. H. MURTHA, E. B. KELDECKER and GILBERT ARROWSMITH.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The Police are arresting all persons engaged in selling liquor without license. The parties are generally fined $30 each, when brought before the Justices, but they sometimes obtain bail to appear to answer on another day.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—The fire that occurred in Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, near the canal basin, destroyed thirteen tenements and stables and rendered thirty families homeless. The entire loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. The old Crane House, corner of Warren and Bergen streets, owned by MATTHEW KELLY, was almost a total loss. Insured in the Jersey City for $1,200, and in other companies for $1,800. The buildings on Bergen-street, a harness-shop and four stables, were owned by MATTHEW KELLY and WILLIAM WHEELAN, were insured for $800 in the Jersey City, and $1,209 in other companies. In addition to these there and five tenement houses in the rear owned by the same parties which were entirely destroyed. No. 53 Warren-street, owned by BRYAN GATELY, was partly consumed; insured for $1,000. In addition to the dwellings burned, fifteen horses and mules belonging to canal men were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner HANLEY, of Hudson City, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at Washington Village, on the body of a Frenchman, forty years of age, named EUGENE MEISER, who committed suicide by hanging himself. It appears that deceased was a widower, and had one child, a boy about eight years of age. He was out of work and in destitute circumstances, which caused a depression of spirits. Yesterday morning, after preparing a scanty meal, he attached a rope to a beam and hung himself. The child was awakened by a slight noise, and seeing the condition in which his father was in, gave an alarm, and the body was cut down almost instantly, but life was extinct. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

THREE-MILE FOOT-RACE FOR $1,000.—The foot-race between W. HARDING and C. BRADY, both of New-York, took place at Paterson yesterday afternoon. The stakes were $500 a side, and the race was won by HARDING, who made the three miles in 13 minutes, 39½ seconds. BRADY's time was 14 minutes, 58 seconds.

CHOLERA IN NEW-JERSEY.

A laboring man named JOHN WELSH, residing in Meadow-street, Hoboken, is reported to have died of cholera on Tuesday night. His symptoms were vomiting, purging and cramps, followed by cold extremities and a dark discoloration of the skin.

[Advertisement.]
"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." BURNETT's COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
If your house is not protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, you have no fastenings that will save it.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 25.—*In steamship Persia, from New-York*—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia; Miss Crissie B. Smith, Miss Lottie F. Foster, Mrs. Folk and daughter, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. H. Crowther, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Romans, Canada West; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowery, New-York; J. A. Lowery, Virginia; D. J. Tennant, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, London; Rev. J. Williams, England; Mrs. Thomson, Troy; Mrs. O. L. Sharpless, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Wood, Philadelphia; W. J. Farnam and Chas. H. Farnam, New-Haven; Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Toombs, Mobile; W. H. Peekman, New-York; J. T. Belknaps, New-York; Capt. S. D. T. Trask, New-York; J. D. Bruce, Glasgow; Mrs. Power, Philadelphia; Mr. Raphael, Camillo; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Blackburn, Scotland; L. F. Apezleznia, Cuba; Prof. Noah Porter, New-Haven; H. E. A. Allen, London; John Price, London; Peter Anderson, New-Orleans; Mr. Van Karnebeck, New-York; M. E. Leppert, New-York; James Blackburn, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Coffin, Boston; F. Dep Jimency, Cuba; Jose M. Morea, Cuba; E. J. and E. J. King, New-York; Chief-Engineer Wood, U. S. N.; Mr. D. D. Wright and son, New-York; D. D. Wright, New-York; J. W. White, New-York; Mrs. H. Miller, New-York; Juan Mena, Havana; W. D. Fehrmann, Germany; J. H. Soloman, New-York; C. J. Ramsay, Havana; N. E. de Kirchoce, Belgium; J. Crickard, New-Orleans; Mrs. Charles Walsh, Master Thomas, and Miss Fanny and Miss Kate Walsh, Mobile; Andres Sortia, Havana; H. Meakin, New-York; O. H. Chase, H. H. Stanley, New-Orleans; J. B. Schlesinger, Boston; Rau Reennels, Nicaragua; W. S. Blake, England; Mr. and Mrs. John Carey, Jr., four children and servants; Mrs. and Miss F. Junenez, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. B. Ranyard and two friends, London; Mr. and Mrs. M. Trepoon, New-York; Dr. E. Kunber, London; R. W. H. Jerris, Hartford; J. W. Beach, Hartford; Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, Feo. Dep. Mora, Cuba; A. J. Sullivan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, New-York; Geo. Kuster, New-York; Miss Brown, Augusta; Miss Martin, Augusta; Ennis Kuberly, New-York; S. C. Barnes, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Jersey City; J. A. Kirkland, Cincinnati; Nathan Green, St. Johns, N. B.; Augustus Font, Cienfuegos.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 50 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon sets..... 4 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 32 | Gov. Island. 7 21 | Hell Gate.... 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Marathon, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, J. F. Ames.

Ship T. J. Southard, Bishop, Lepreaux, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Barks Miranda, (Ham.,) Ausbone, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; La Ciguana, Delano, London, F. Herbhoud & Co.; Bjukan, (Norw.,) Hansen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Bounding Billow, Videhoh, Vico, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Highland Mary, (Br.,) Willergood, Kingston, via Wilmington, C. Messing; James Murdie, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., Snow & Richardson; M. A. Herrera, (Br.,) Havener, Frankfort, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sophia, Strout, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Lizzie Troop, (Br.,) Newell, Cette, C. C. Duncan & Co.; James Coxill, (Br.,) Coxill, Cow Bay, A. Smithers & Co.; Sybil, (Br.,) Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., I. B. Gager; Fleet Wing, (Br.,) Park, Port Medway, N. S., H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schooners Alice Flora, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, N. P., Hutchinson; E. Waterman, Edgell, Baltimore, J. W. McKee & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Sarah Elizabeth, Beers, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Hope, (Br.,) Canning, Harbor Grace, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Chingarora, Leon, Newport, M. Bedell; Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Georgetown, D. C., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Susan, Snow, Para, B. P. Sherman & Co.; Eagle, (Br.,) Davis, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton; B. J. Palmer, Palmer, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. S. Nelson, (Br.,) Pratt, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Brilliant, (Br.,) Bethel, Nassau, N. P., E. Hutchinson; Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Mayflower, Woodhull, Rio Hache, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wooster, Beaufort, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship C. Whiting, Baker, Wilmington 70 hours, with naval stores to O. H. Pierson.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Ceres, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Humphreys, Shields May 22, with coal to master. July 2, lat. 44 43, lon. 50 18, was boarded by a boat from schr. Emily Elliott, of Provincetown, one month out; had 200 quintals of fish: also by a boat from schr. Oriolo, of same place, one month out, 300 quintals. 21st, lat. 40 48, lon. 68 49, signalized steamship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool. Have been 22 ds. W. of the Banks, with light W. S. W. winds; saw no ice.

Ship Georges, Heustis, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 129 ds., with guano, &c., to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Jessie, (Hamb.,) Fick, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage.

Bark Whitehall, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hammond, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Albers, (Brem.,) Deike, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 257 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Joseph Weir, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Fulton, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Josie Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Goffredo, (Ital.,) Dueriemma, Philadelphia, in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Murphy, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to master.

Brig Magnet, (of Halifax,) Curtis, Bathurst, W. C. A., June 21, with peanuts to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Ada B., (of Sydney, C. B.,) Foster, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to master.

Brig Helen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) McKenzie, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Catharine, (of Montreal,) McDonald, Fajardo, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Port-au-Platt, (Dan.,) Plumer, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Addie Ryerson, (of Lubec,) Houghton, Frontera 30 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ocean, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Parkis, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Laraway & Plymer.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thos. Holmes.

Schr. Star, Cook, New-Orleans May 27, via Nassau 13 ds., with flour, &c., to Montell & Bartow. Put into Nassau in distress, having lost and split sails.

Schr. Catawamteak, (of Rockland,) Packard, Curacoa 18 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. M. E. Kellinger, Penny, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Frank Walter, Carson, Jacksonville 9 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. M. L. Compton, Depew, Virginia.

Schr. Barnard, Walling, Virginia.

Schr. J. Winckley, Leavitt, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia, City of Limerick, Marathon, Saratoga and Albemarle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Telegraph, from Cronstadt.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Westchester, from New-York for Wilmington, Del., before reported, is ashore well up on the beach, some five miles from Beagsley Point, with very little prospect of her being got off.

The schr. Beverly, (Br.,) Powell, from Boston for Miragoane, was wrecked at Turks Island June 20. The crew were saved.

A bark was below Philadelphia Wednesday afternoon, (25th,) with loss of maintopgallantmast.

Spoken, &c.

A. M. Dyer—wh. schr., with 150 bbls. whale and 50 do. sperm oil, July 18, lat. 29 55, lon. 73 40.

A. Taylor—wh. schr., with 40 bbls. sperm oil, July 18, lat. 29 55, lon. 73 40.

K. J. Weldon—bark, bound S., exchanged signals with, July 21, lat. 37 06, lon. 73 55.

Troubador—brig, of St. John, N. B., from Bangor for Cienfuegos, July 18, lat. 32 31, lon. 69 49.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Chatham, N. B., July 16, brig C. F. Maas Zephlin, New-York; 17th, bark Arbutus, Knowlton, do.

At East Harbor, T. I., July 11, brigs F. Clark, Coalfleet, for New-York, to sail 15th; A. Reid, for Baltimore.

At Fajardo, P. R., July 5, brig Bonie, for England, loading.

At Frontera, June 24, brig Star, for New-York, l'g., schr. Clara, do. do.

Cld. at St. John, N. B., July 24, schr. Rambler, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 449, July 25, 1866.
25, 32, 7, 29, 12, 49, 21, 43, 36, 56, 59, 23, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 450, July 25, 1866.
50, 67, 45, 31, 73, 62, 40, 20, 43, 78, 60, 64, 54, 4.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 349, July 25, 1866.
21, 4, 10, 49, 37, 67, 50, 43, 30, 28, 5, 27, 44.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 350, July 25, 1866.
74, 19, 38, 10, 21, 18, 17, 26, 42, 27, 44, 52, 49, 82.

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